THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 63. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE HANGMAN.

Alexander B. Wiley to be Executed at Wilkesbarre, Pa., To-Morrow, for the Murder of Alice McElwee.

Particulars of the Crime, Antecedents of the Parties, Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 19.—On Wednesday, the 16th of May last, the good people of this place were startled by the report that a murder had been committed almost at their doors. The scene of the tragedy was the house of Mrs. Hannah Miller, near Kingston, a village of the Wyoming Valley, located on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, about a mile south of Wilkesbarre. A justice of the peace at once proceeded to the place and held an inquest upon the corpse. The facts in the case, as they were developed by the testimony of Mrs. Miller and Mary Trace, who had stepped into the house to make a call, were somewhat as follows:—

The Murder, and Escape of the Murderer

The victim was a woman by the name of Alice McElwee. About three months previous to the murder she had married Mr. McElwee, her maiden name having been Gardner. At this time she lived with Mrs. Miller, on the mountain back of Plymouth. Alexander B. Wiley, who was nicknamed "Bird" Wiley, had been very intimate with Alice previous to her marriage, but after that event she had wisely refused to continue his acquaintance. About 4 or 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 16, Wiley came to Mrs. Miller's house, near Kingston. He threw himself down upon the floor, and was fast asleep when his hostess arose. Mrs. Miller went about her baking, and while she was thus engaged Wiley awoke and asked for a biscuit, to procure which Mrs. Miller left the room, as the baking oven was outdoors.

In the meantime, Mary Trace had stopped at the house on a morning call, and Mrs. McElwee was engaged in washing off the plates of the stove. While Mrs. Miller was still absent, Wiley drew a revolver, which he first pointed at Mary Trace, as if to frighten her, and then at Mrs. McElwee, who was standing not more than two feet in front of him. He fired at once, the ball entering her head just back of the right ear, and passing so nearly through that it was afterwards taken out just back of the left ear, about an inch higher than the corresponding point at which it had entered. So near to the murderer was his victim, that her head was filled with grains of powder from the weapon. As Alice fell to the floor, Wiley cried out:—"My God! my God!" and ran from the house immediately. The report of the pistol was heard by Mrs. Miller, who started at once towards the house. As she did so, she saw Wiley running up the hill, carrying something in his hand which resembled a pistol. She then encountered Mary Trace, who exclaimed:—"That man shot Alice Gardner!" Mrs. Miller then proceeded to "Pope Hollow Shaft," where Mr. McElwee was at work, to inform him of the murder of his wife and the escape of the guilty person.

Capture of the Fugitive.

From the day of the murder until some time in the fall, nothing was seen or heard of Wiley. It was then rumored that he was again in the neighborhood, having associated himself with a gang of robbers and incendiaries. The authorities at once exerted themselves to discover his lurking place, and on the 9th of October last he was arrested in a barn in the Wyoming Valley, in which he had taken refuge. Knowing that he was pursued, he had covered himself with hay, to escape the vigilance of the officers of justice, but without avail. No little management was required to get him from the mow, without giving him an opportunity to use his revolver. After his capture, it was ascertained that he was one of a desperate band who had been plundering along the mountain for some time past, and that the arrest of the ringleader frustrated a plan for the burning of a barn near by, and the robbery of the dwelling-house during the attendant confusion.

The Trial and Death Sentence.

Wiley was consigned to the Luzerne county jail until his case came up for trial in December last. As the prisoner had no counsel, the Court appointed H. Fakes and H. F. W. Palmer, Esqs., to conduct his defense. The evidence elicited on the trial did not differ materially from that given above. After being out four hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The prisoner's counsel then resorted to a series of tactics, by which they hoped to rescue their unhappy client from the gallows. They entered a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the constable in charge of the jury fell asleep on his post, and while he was thus oblivious one of the jurymen left the room, a few minutes before the verdict was agreed upon. The motion for a new trial was subsequently denied, and on Monday, January 7, Wiley was sentenced to be hung.

When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner, without betraying any emotion, and without the least tremor in his voice, stated that he had no intention of killing the deceased; that, as but three of the six chambers of the revolver were loaded, he supposed he was only snapping the cap on one of the empty barrels.

The findings and sentence in the case were approved by Governor Geary, who appointed Friday, the 15th day of March, for the execution. The Sheriff had completed his arrangements for this solemn event, and everything was in readiness for it, when the prisoner was granted

A Respite of Six Days.

This boon was accorded the unhappy man at the earnest solicitation of the Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and of several others, who manifested an interest in his spiritual welfare. Subsequent to his arrest, and especially during the trial, Wiley was stubbornly indifferent to all his perilous surroundings. After the sentence he was equally perverse, refusing to listen to the consolations of religion, until within a week of the day appointed for his execution. At this time there was a change in his bearing which was as remarkable as it was unexpected. Those who had known him in times back predicted that he would meet his fate without flinching. But they were mistaken. As his fate approached, his hardened heart was softened, his stubborn spirit relaxed, and he at last consented to listen to the messengers of peace and good-will. Father Fitzsimmons was then requested to remain with him, and render such spiritual service as he could at that late day. The Governor of the Commonwealth, when appealed to, granted the respite of six days, that Father Fitzsimmons might have ample time to prepare the soul of the miserable man for the fearful doom awaiting him. Although neither Wiley nor his parents had ever been connected with the Catholic Church, he chose a representative of that faith to attend him in his last moments on earth.

The Prisoner's Antecedents.

Wiley is most emphatically a "hard case," and his reputation has always been in strict accordance with his character. During the war he enlisted in Company A, of the 143d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which he deserted several times, always escaping the punishment which he so richly merited. Previous to entering the army he was a professed admirer of Alice Gardner. But this unfortunate woman was remarkable for her easy and yielding virtue, and consoled herself for the absence of Wiley by accepting the attentions of any one who came along. She finally married McElwee, and the results of this match we have already seen.

The final arrangements for the execution of Wiley are completed, and unless the Governor again interposes, which is altogether improbable, the wretched man will be swung into eternity on Thursday, the 21st inst.

A Lothario Polished Off—Scene in a Railroad Car.

From the Troy Whig, 18th.

On the New York Central train which left the Union depot for the West on Saturday at 1·30 P. M., was a good-looking individual, with charming side whiskers and moustache. Presuming upon his fascinations, the gentleman, shortly after the train had left Cohoes, endeavored to become familiar with a lady, the wife of an engineer of the Central, who, accompanied by a couple of lady friends, was going to Schenectady. Seating himself in the rear of her, he wrote on a card, "I would like to see you on arrival at our stopping place," signing himself John Brown, and dropping the card into her lap. No attention was paid to this, when, after a while, he wrote on another card that he would like to see her at her residence. The lady indignantly requested him not to annoy her further, when he had the audacity to try to occupy part of her seat; but finally desisted, and took his place in another part of the car. Track-master Victory Smith happened to come along, the cards were given to him, with a statement of the circumstances, and, going up to the chap, he asked him if he had writen the cards, and the question was answered in the negative. "You did write them," said Smith; "and when we get to Schenectady I wish to see you." The chap had a ticket to some point west of Schenectady, but concluded to get off at the Aqueduct, at which station he remained until the afternoon train came down, laughing at the affair, and stating that he could whip Smith or any other man; that he was so passionate he knew if he got angry he should shoot somebody, etc. However, the down train brought Mr. Engineer, the husband of the insulted lady, and the offender being pointed out, Mr. Engineer walked up to him and knocked him down, giving him a black eye in the operation, and afterwards pummelled him until his beauty was vastly damaged, and he begged lustily for mercy. Then he was permitted to get on the train, and rode to Troy with his hand over his face, getting off near the bridge and skulking down a side street, since which he has not made "his magnificent appearance" so as to be particularly prominent. We judge from the cards carried by him, and on the backs of two of which he had written to the lady, that he is an agent for the sale of paper collars, cuffs, etc.

The Woodward Tragedy in Indiana—A Brave Little Girl, and Her Story in Court.

William Sanders is on trial at Bedford, Indiana, accused of murdering three persons last year in Orange county, of that State. While this horrid butchery was going on, a little daughter of Woodward's seized the babe and secreted herself behind the door, at the same time holding her hand over the child's mouth in order that its cries might not betray their hiding-place, and by that means saved the lives of both. A little son, some five years old, managed to escape by hiding under a bed. The little girl is only about seven years old, and very small for one of her age. She is a very bright child, and answered the questions put to her with a candor and frankness that is seldom witnessed in older persons. The first thing was for the Court to determine whether she was competent to testify. The Judge asked her name. She gave it in a clear and distinct tone of voice. The Judge then ordered the witness to be sworn, and she was then examined closely in regard to what she saw and did on that fatal night. She told all about how she hid behind the door with the babe, and how she held her hand over its mouth to keep it from making a noise; how she went for the neighbors about daybreak; and many other things which it is impossible for us to enumerate. The recital was very affecting, and if the defendant at the bar was the guilty party, he certainly must have had terrible emotions while the story was being told.

Letter from the Infante of Spain.

The following letter has been addressed to *La France*:—

"PARIS, February 28:—In your number of the 25th of February last I read a letter from Spain relative to the royal family, and in which I find the following phrase referring to myself:—'As to the Infante Don Enrico, the only one whose absence has hitherto been remarked and regretted, he is said to be about to resume his post of honor by the side of the Queen.' I must declare that assertion to be without foundation. Faithful to the principles of liberty which I have professed all my life, I cannot admit that my place of honor at the present moment can be where illustrious Spaniards have been victims of a most violent reaction, and where a *regime* of terror and proscription has replaced the most essential sacred rights and guarantees of the constitution. I have left Spain, determined to sacrifice everything, even the future of my children, and live abroad, poor and forgotten in my retirement, rather than by my presence at Madrid appear to approve of acts so deplorable. In the meantime, until that situation, so painful for my country, shall have ended, it is in France, a generous and hospitable nation, that my post of honor is at present to be found. Receive, etc.

"ENRICO MARIA."

Discovery of Seven Bone Caves.

A recent bulletin of the Royal Academy of Belgium contains an account of the exploration of seven caverns at Furfooz, in the province of Namur, in which beds of clay and gravel, mixed with bones of animals—some being of species now extinct—were discovered. The most remarkable bed is one of yellow clay, which contains angular blocks of limestone, mingled with bones of men and animals, and remains of implements and articles of domestic use. No date is assigned for these relics, but they are said "to carry us back to a very remote period." Mr. Dupont, who explored the caves in company with Mr. Van Beneden, is of opinion that the former occupants were contemporaries of certain species of animals which are now found in the polar regions only, or on the summits of high mountains, and that the traces of handiwork indicate a state of civilization less advanced than that of the stone age, as exhibited by the specimens discovered in Denmark and Switzerland. Traces of a parallel state of civilization exist in the caves in the south of France, of which Mr. Lartet and the late Henry Christy have given an interesting account, now in course of publication, with copious illustrations.

—Professor Phillips, the oldest member of the faculty of the college at Chapel Hill, N. C., died suddenly last Friday in his seat in the college chapel, at the age of seventy-eight.

—The rich Marquis of Westminster has accepted the presidency of an association "to protect the Church of England from Romish innovations within her own pale, and to preserve the integrity of her creed as settled at the Reformation."

THE NEW FENIAN RAID.

United States Troops on their Way to the Border.

Nine car loads of United States troops, forming an extra train, yesterday passed over the Hudson River Railroad. The men were fully equipped, and had with them all the necessary luggage for a campaign. They were destined for Oswego, and are undoubtedly intended to operate against any movement of the Fenians which may be attempted on the frontiers of Canada.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

RETURN OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS TO NEW YORK.

Colonel W. R. Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, arrived in this city last evening from his tour in the West. President Roberts was present at the Fenian Convention which was held in Chicago, and reports a feeling of great enthusiasm prevalent throughout the entire West in regard to the proposed invasion of Canada. Companies and regiments are being organized, drilled, uniformed, and equipped for the expedition, and a vast amount of preparation is visible on all sides. President Roberts addressed a very large meeting in Buffalo on Sunday evening. A battalion of six hundred men is ready for action in Buffalo, and a regiment of nine hundred men in Chicago, well uniformed and drilled. The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood will be in session to-morrow. Colonel Roberts pronounces a supposed plan of campaign published in a morning journal of this city yesterday, a ridiculous tissue of misrepresentation, and without any foundation in fact. The plan of campaign is alone known to President Roberts and the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood.—*New York Tribune to-day.*

THE PEABODY FUND.

Meeting of the Trustees in New York.

The trustees of the Southern Educational Fund, at the invitation of Mr. George Peabody, dined together yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General U. S. Grant, Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Hamilton Fish, of New York; J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; William Aiken, of South Carolina; Mr. William M. Evarts, of New York; William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Charles McAllister, of Pennsylvania; Mr. George A. Riggs, of Washington; Samuel Wetmore, of New York; Mr. Edward A. Bradford, of Louisiana; George N. Eaton, of Maryland; George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Mass.; Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; and William C. Rives, of Virginia, comprise the Board. Up to last evening all had arrived except the last two.

The object of the visit of these gentlemen here is to confer with Mr. Peabody in reference to the definite disposition and purpose of the $2,000,000 which he has donated as a school fund for the South. The Board will remain in the city during the week. This evening there will be a party in honor of Mr. Peabody and the trustees at the residence of ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, and to-morrow the trustees will dine at the house of Mr. A. T. Stewart.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

Speaker Colfax upon Reconstruction.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.—*Editors Missouri Democrat:*—I noticed in the *Democrat*, of the 5th instant, an editorial, in which you say that "even Mr. Colfax, on his return from his California journey, talked strong Johnsonism." Your memory must certainly have been at fault, for I know you would not do me injustice intentionally. I returned home from the Pacific early in October, 1862. The next month, at Washington City, a fortnight before the organization of the Thirty-ninth Congress, I delivered a serenade speech, which Mr. Johnson has always denounced as the initiation of the Congressional policy which antagonized with his; and I remember the St. Louis *Democrat*, in common with our leading Republican papers West and East, specially indorsed it. While conceding that the President's conditions to the Rebel States were judicious as far as they went, that speech insisted on additional conditions, as guarantees for the Union and for the protection of the emancipated, whom it declared should be called freemen and not freedmen. And it also declared as the true policy of reconstruction, "Make haste slowly." It was my first speech after my return. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Pay of Army Officers.

The pay and allowance of the gentlemen who wear stars and shoulder-straps in our Army on its peace footing are reported to be as follows:—

General Grant, $18,120; Lieutenant-General Sherman, $14,814; Major-General Halleck, $7717; Major-General Meade, $7717; Major-General Sheridan, $7717; Major-General Thomas, $7717; Brigadier-General McDowell, $5517; Brigadier-General Rosecrans, $5517; Colonels, $4500; Lieutenant-Colonels, $3994; Majors, $3765; Captains, $3049; First Lieutenants, $2713; and Second Lieutenants, $2653.

—We don't realize that any twenty per cent. addition can be urgently needed *here*.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A BIRD SHOW.—At the annual bird show at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the 9th ult., nearly one thousand one hundred specimens were exhibited, including a jackdaw, all white; an almost equally singular specimen of the hedge-sparrow genus, all white, and an Australian magpie, which has a tenor voice, that, with a little musical culture, might be turned to profit as an exhibition.

A FOOD PRIZE.—Madame Guérineau, sister of the celebrated traveller Lalande, has handed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, as President of the Society of Acclimatization, a sum of one thousand francs to found a prize in memory of her brother, to be awarded to the traveller who, by his discoveries, shall have done most towards improving the food of the human race.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN.—From the statistics of the Registrar-General of England, it appears that a much larger number of the children born at the latter part of the summer die within a year of birth than is the case with those born at other periods.

A RICH ESTATE.—In England last year there was a payment of legacy and succession under one will of the sum of £150,200. The same estate contributed £42,000 to the probate duty, the property being valued at £2,800,000.

A TENOR TO BE MARRIED.—It is reported that the English tenor, Mr. Hohler, is about to be married to an English widow of large fortune, now living in Paris. The destined bride is a relative of the house of Rothschild.

GREECE.—The Greek Government has distributed decorations among the French journalists who have supported the Cretan insurrection.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

CABLE DESPATCHES THIS P. M.

LONDON, March 20—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 40¼; Illinois Central, 78½; U. S. 5-20s, 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—Noon.—Cotton quiet at 13½d. for middling uplands. The sales to-day will probably foot up 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard, 50s. 9d.; Tallow, 44s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £39 per ton; Iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch Pigs; Rosin, 16s. 6d. for fine.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Moravian, Captain Acton, from Liverpool, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, via Londonderry on the evening of the 8th inst., arrived at Portland at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A report had reached the English Consul at Zanzibar that Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, and half of his party, had been murdered by the Caffres. The report rests on the authority of nine native attendants, who escaped. The attack was sudden, but the Doctor had time to overpower those facing him, but was cut down from behind, while endeavoring to reload his revolver.

THE ARMY OF THE POPE.

The effective strength of the Pontifical army, which on the 5th January was 11,188, had risen on the 15th of February to 12,336. Four corps have increased considerably — the French Legion, the Zouaves, the French Chasseurs, and the auxiliaries. The legion has received 533 recruits, and at present numbers 1522 men, one-half being at Rome and the other at Civita Vecchia. The Zouaves have risen from 1759 to 1917, of whom 1702 are in Rome and 215 at Viterbo. A third battalion is said to going to be formed. The foreign Chasseurs were only 1286; they are now 1322; 240 only are in Rome; the rest are disseminated among the provinces where brigandage prevails. Finally the auxiliaries, a sort of National Guard, especially established for the repression of brigandage, have been raised from 500 to 800. They are divided into squadrons. Every man receives 1f. 50c. a day when on service, and is armed and equipped by the military administration.

THE TURKISH TREASURY.

The want of money in the Turkish Treasury is so great that something bold must be attempted to provide for the engagements of the coming month, the commencement of the Turkish financial year. The deficit of the year is as yet not ascertained, but it is estimated that if everything is taken into account, including the repayment of the late temporary advances, which come within the category of expenditure to be provided for, there will be between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 deficit. This on an income under £14,000,000 is certainly startling, and the prospects of the country are such that it is but reasonable to look for great additional requirements in the ensuing year.

If the secularization of the mortmain portion of the Vacouf (Mosque property) is adopted, the Porte will have a fresh security for raising a new and large loan. Whether this will succeed is somewhat doubtful, but one thing is certain, the loan-contracting system cannot go on much longer. The internal condition of the empire is going from bad to worse, local taxation is grievously increased and increasing, and the abuses of administration are greater than ever they were. To the conversion of the Vacouf, the great bulk of the landed property of the empire, there is a formidable opposition from the large fanatical section of the Mussulmen, who even now look with very dissatisfied aspect at the turn affairs are taking.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Affairs in Virginia.

From Richmond we learn that General Schofield's approval of the action of the Senate in calling a convention, is an indication of the desire of that body to meet the requirements of the Military bill, and will influence the House to follow their example upon reassembling after the recess, which will expire upon the 10th of April. Their constituents will doubtless force them into this measure before that time. The people of Buckingham county held a meeting on Monday last, at which the Military bill was indorsed, and their representatives instructed to vote for the call of a convention, though nothing had been previously said upon the subject.

It has been rumored that General Schofield was about to change his headquarters from Richmond to Fortress Monroe; but as Richmond is designated as headquarters in General Orders No. 10, the report is without foundation. He will send his family there during the summer months.

There is great destitution prevailing in various portions of Virginia among the poor of both races. Extreme want exists, and in Richmond alone there are upwards of three thousand people who can scarcely be maintained by the charitable societies there. This number are outside the protection of the Bureau.

Heavy freshets in the southwestern portion of the State have resulted in the destruction of immense quantities of property, including mills, etc., and the crops to a large extent have been destroyed. This will further increase the starvation.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The presiding officers of the House of Representatives and Senate to-day signed the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which was afterwards presented to the President.

—The Hartford *Courant* reaffirms the statement that Miss Anna Dickinson is about to write a novel, but denies that it will in any way have reference to any incidents of her personal history.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The following bills in place were read:—

By Mr. Connell, an act to secure grants for mining petroleum from forfeiture; a Supplement for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing the construction of additional tracks.

By Mr. Randall, a supplement for the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

The bill submitting the question of Sunday cars running in Philadelphia to qualified voters on the second Tuesday in October being called up, Mr. Donavan spoke in its favor, and Mr. Hall against it.

House of Representatives.

A communication was read from the Methodist Episcopal Conference against the running of cars on Sunday in Philadelphia. Tabled.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature was amended and passed.

The resolution as amended reads:—That the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Ghegan that during the remainder of this session no member shall be allowed the floor more than five minutes at any one time, nor more than twice on the same bill.

This was amended by Mr. Jenks to read ten minutes.

On motion of Mr. Stumbaugh, the words "more than twice on the same bill or subject" were struck out, and the resolution as amended passed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WILLIAMS HOMICIDE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Worrell, Counsel for Gottlieb Williams, presented the following to the Court this morning:—

Oyer and Terminer, October Sessions, 1866, No. 368, Murder.—Now, March 20th, A. D. 1867, the defendant, by his counsel, Thomas J. Worrell, moves the Court for arrest of judgment in the above case, and assigns the following reasons:—First, That the said defendant was entitled to his discharge from custody and imprisonment on the second day of February, A. D. 1867, and has since that time been illegally restrained of his liberty. Second. Because the Court erred in refusing the petition of the defendant of February 2d, A. D. 1867, he being at that time entitled to a discharge from his imprisonment and exemption from trial under the bill of indictment No. 368, of October Sessions, 1866.

The Court directed Williams to be brought up to-morrow.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—The Commonwealth vs. Theodore Weiland and Jasper Shull. In this case the defendants were charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Joseph Clement. The prosecutor, a young man, resides in the upper part of the city, and is a whipmaker by trade. On the evening of September 12, 1866, he, with some other young men, went out on the lot in Marshall street, near Oxford, and lay for some time talking; soon after some other boys came upon the lot and built a bonfire, which they fired. The prosecutor saw the defendants very near the fire. He heard a report of a gun from the fire, and found that a ball had entered his left leg. But he did not see any one raise a gun to fire, nor did he see a gun in the hands of either, but whoever fired the shot after having been told that a boy had been shot, fired again.

Officer Howard, who arrested the defendants, testified that the defendant Shull had acknowledged that he had fired the gun, but did not intend to shoot anybody. When Weiland was arrested gunpowder and caps were found upon him, and he said that he was with a boy who shot another, but had not fired the shot himself.

The defense was that the gun was fired in order to cleanse it, it then having an old load in it; but there was no bad intent, and the wrong-doing of the prosecutor was entirely accidental. Good character was also shown. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The case of Gould vs. Lee was argued this morning.

Wm. H. Walter vs. Charles Knapp.

—The Czar has conferred the Grand Cross of St. Stanislaus (the highest order of the empire) on the French scholar, Stanislaus Julian.

—Grace Greenwood, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, says her husband is "not Mr. J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, 'the great publisher,' but Mr. L. K. Lippincott."

—The confederate delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, left London for home on the 2d of March. The Canadian commissioners were to stay for a few days longer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, March 20, 1867. }

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July 1865 5-20s sold at 107, a decline of ¼; and August 7·30s at 106, an advance of ⅛. 109 was bid for old 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 97⅞ for 10-40s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101⅞, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¾@51, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Catawissa preferred at 30½, no change; Northern Central at 45, no change; Camden and Amboy at 132¾, an advance of ¾; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅞, no change; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57½ for Minehill; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 14, and Germantown at 28½. 79 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Girard College; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 56½ for Girard, 95 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; 63 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, no change. 31 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming Valley.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134¼; 11 A. M., 134⅜; 12 M., 134½; 1 P. M., 134⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

"It is announced that arrangements have been made by the Telegraph Company and the Associated Press for the delivery to subscribers, in every city and section of the United States, of financial and commercial news from every part of the world, as soon as it is received by telegraph. Such an arrangement, carried out with energy and fidelity, will prove of immense advantage to the whole business community. A few individuals in every city have always managed to obtain quotations of the prices of stocks, produce, etc., in advance of their publication by the press, and have thus had an immense advantage for purposes of speculation over the great mass of their rivals in business. All the efforts of the press to prevent this have proved unavailing. The largest speculators were sure to obtain the news first, and other dealers were thus in a great degree at their mercy.

"The only mode of remedying the evil is that now adopted. The press receives from Europe, *three times a day*, quotations of all the leading articles of traffic, and prompt commercial reports from all parts of the United States, at an aggregate cost of more than $200,000 per annum. By the arrangement now entered into, all this news is handed over at once to the Telegraph Company, and by them transmitted to every city and town in the United States where it may be wanted, and is delivered to subscribers at a stipulated price per week or month. The authenticity and accuracy of the news cannot be questioned."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Ocean Oil.................................... c. 2·44

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65...Jy..reg..107	60 sh Penna R......b5.. 56¾
$1000 U S 7-30s..Au..........106	15 do..........ls.. 56¾
$7000 Pa 6s, W L, tf..ls..103	40 sh Leh N stk........ 53½
$2000 City 6s, New...ls..101¾	1000 sh Ocean Oil.....ls.. 2⅜
$100 do.. New......101¾	5 sh Cam & Am.......132¾
$200 do.. New......101¾	106 sh Hest'vle.....s30.. 14
$600 do.. New......101¾	200 sh Read R....ls.s30.. 51
$2500 C & Am 6s'83..ls... 88½	100 sh Cata Pf............. 30½
$1000 Read mt 6s.... 91	44 sh 2d & 3d Sts....ls.. 79
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s.... 91½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¼; do., 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@108; do., 1865, new, 107@107⅛; do 5s, 10-40s, 95⅞@95⅞; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106; do., June, 105⅜@105⅞; do., July, 105⅜@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., July, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., August, 1864, 16⅛@16⅜; do., October, 1864, 15⅛@15⅜; do., December, 1864, 14⅛@14⅜; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12⅜; do., August, 1865, 11⅛@11⅜; do., September, 1865, 10⅜@11; do., October, 1865, 10⅜@10⅞. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅞@108; do. new, 107@107⅛; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅛@97⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105⅞@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅞@105⅞. Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅛@14⅜. Gold, 134⅜@134⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 20. — There is a fair demand for Flour for home consumption, and some little inquiry for speculation; but there is nothing doing for shipment. The sales reach 1300 bbls., including superfine at $8@8·75; 100 bbls. extras at $10·50; 800 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $11·50@13·25; the latter rate for very choice; 350 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·50@14; 100 bbls. California at $11·15; and fancy brands at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·37½@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Wheat there is no new feature to present, there being little or no demand except for prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of 1000 bush. choice Pennsylvania red at $3·15, and 500 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at $2·60, and 500 bushels Milwaukie at $2·85, and 3560 bushels Chicago on private terms. Rye ranges from $1·45@1·50 for Western and Pennsylvania. In Corn there is less activity. Sales of 6500 bush. new yellow, in store, at $1·13, a decline. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales at 68@75c.

Cloverseed comes forward slowly and is in steady request. Sales of 200 bushels new at $8·75@9·12½—the latter figure from second hands. Timothy may be quoted at $3·50@3·60. Flaxseed is selling at $3·20@3·25.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at 80c@$1.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Stock Market is excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 101⅞; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad, 59⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¼; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 77¼; New York Central, 105⅝; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 97; Hudson River, 138; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 107¾; new issue, 107; Ten-forties, 97¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 108¾; at sight, 109⅝. Money steady at 5 per cent. Gold, 134¼.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton is a shade lower; sales at 32 for middling Uplands. Flour firm and in fair demand; 6000 bbls. sold; State, $9·35@11·25; Ohio, $11·30@13·15; Western, $9·35@13·25; Southern, $10·90@16·50. Wheat dull, prices nominal and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, $1·20@1·21. Oats dull; sales of 12,000 bushels; Western, 65@86c.; State, 71@72c. Barley quiet; 8506 bushels sold at $1·25. Rye firm. Provisions quiet; Pork, heavy; 1200 bbls. mess at $23·60@23·67½. Whisky quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....................MARCH 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..................37 | 11 A. M..................46 | 2 P. M..................52

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Emily and Ada, Swasey, Naples, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Nazarine, Murphy, Barbados, J. R. Rue & Son.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Matanzas, A. Merino.
Schr Rappahannock, Corson, Richmond, R. D. Jones.
Schr A. Willetts, Young, Chincoteague, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Was detained by heavy snow storm. Monday P. M. exchanged signals with steamship Hunter, for Providence, 10 miles W. of Montauk; Tuesday, 10 A. M., 5 miles S. of Barnegat, saw herm. brig General Banks, hence for New York; same time exchanged signals with tug Tempest, bound N.; passed in the bay three barques and two brigs, at anchor; met steamship Roman, for Boston, leaving the Capes.

Br brig Anna, Morrow, 15 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Left, brigs Regina, G. G. Roberts, and schr Ruby, loading for Philadelphia.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 25 days from Mayaguez, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, 20 days from Guantanamo, via Norfolk, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 18—7 P. M.—Barque Union, for Marseilles; brig Premier, for Barbados; schrs E. Magee, for Sagua, and Thos. Borden, for Fall River, all from Philadelphia, went to sea 17th inst. Brig Clifford, for Cienfuegos, went to sea this evening.

A light-boat for New Bedford arrived at the Breakwater this afternoon. All the vessels bound N., that have been detained at the harbor by head winds, left to-day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 7th inst.

Schr Plough Boy, Hallett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Molloy, was loading at Trinidad 8th inst.

Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, hence, at Providence 18th instant.

Schr Edwin Tuttle, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, for a port north of Hatteras, at Trinidad 8th inst.

Schr W. Walter, Reeves, hence for Portsmouth, at Salem 16th inst.

Schrs J. Waples, Robinson, and S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, from New Castle, Del., at Providence 18th instant.

Schr Burrows C, before reported ashore at Cape Poge, was pumped out 15th by the steamer Monohansett's steam-pump, and got afloat. The steamer towed her to Holmes' Hole on Saturday evening just in time to escape the heavy snow storm and gale. The wreckers were to receive 25 per cent.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Arrived, steamship Valley City, Tomlin, from Washington.

Steamship G. Washington, Gager, from N. Orleans.
Steamship Montgomery, from New Orleans.
Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah.
Steamship Prometheus, Beckett, from Wilmington.
Steamship Saratoga, King, from Richmond.
Ship Great Western, Cunningham, from Liverpool.
Ship W. Tapscott, Bell, from London.
Barque Laboramus, Raymond, from Newport, E.
Brig J. Crosby, Baldwin, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Favorit, Beech, from Manzanilla.
Brig Potomac, Snow, from Rockland.
Schr Amelia, Fitchett, from Ragged Island.

Cleared, steamships E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington; Iowa, Craig, Glasgow; Cuba, Stone, Liverpool; ships Resolute, Freeman, do.; Sir Robt. Peel, Larrabee, London; barques C. M. von Behr, Blitgardt, Cork; Gemsbok, Chandler, Cronstadt; Hillgonda, Hickamp, Rotterdam; brigs Minnie Abbe, Fuller, Buenos Ayres; J. W. Sawyer, ——, Marseilles; Isabella, Morgan, Para; Aristos, Crowell, Antigua.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill—The Prospect in the South.

From the Herald.

As the Supplementary Southern Reconstruction bill, substantially in the form in which it has passed the Senate, will doubtless soon be proclaimed a law of the land, veto or no veto, we may briefly restate its leading features:—

First, before the 1st day of September next, the commanding general over each of the five military districts into which the ten excluded States are divided, shall cause a registration to be made of the authorized voters, white and black, under a specified oath of loyalty, in each county or parish of his district. Second, upon at least thirty days' notice those military commanders respectively shall cause an election to be held by the registered voters for delegates to a reorganizing State convention, and for or against such a convention, provided that such a convention shall not be held unless a majority of all the registered voters shall have voted on the question, yea or nay, of holding such convention.

Third, when a convention shall have thus been ordered by a majority of the voters, the commanding general, after overlooking the returns, in proclaiming the result shall, within sixty days from the election, call the convention together, "and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it shall or shall not proceed to frame a new State Constitution, according to the terms of Congress, and if the vote be in the affirmative the convention shall then proceed to the work." Next, when a new constitution shall have been framed, it shall be submitted for ratification, on thirty days' notice, to the registered voters representing the people. Next, with the constitution thus ratified, it shall be submitted to Congress, and if accepted by the two houses, as in conformity with the conditions laid down, the State concerned shall be declared entitled to a restoration to Congress, etc. The bill further provides that all these provisional elections are to be by ballot.

Now, what is the prospect of Southern restoration under this Supplementary bill and the original law of March 2? In the first place comes the most difficult part of the work—the separation of the sheep from the goats in the registration of voters; for those Rebels excluded by the pending Constitutional amendment from office, subject to a two-thirds vote of Congress, are excluded from the ballot-box in these reorganizing elections. The military commanders are allowed all the interval to the last day of August to appoint their registering places and subordinate officers, to prepare their plans, rules, and books, and to make their registrations. But we think that all this work may be easily done by the first of June. Then thirty days' notice for the election of a convention will bring that election on the first of July.

Then, assuming that the whole interval of sixty days allowed will pass before the convention elected and ordered shall assemble, it will bring us round to the 1st of September with the full organization of the Convention. Let us say next that it will occupy a month in framing a State Constitution under the terms of Congress; and as another month will then pass before a ratification can be had from the people, this ratification will carry us to the 1st of November. Meantime, under the act of March 2, a State Legislature must be elected, and it must ratify the pending Constitutional amendment, and this amendment must be declared part of the Federal Constitution before any one of the outside States can be restored. But all these conditions may be fulfilled in season for the regular meeting of Congress in December next, if the President of the United States, his commanding district generals and official subordinates, and the ruling politicians and white people of the ten States concerned, will only act harmoniously together in view of the great desideratum of a restoration to Congress as soon as possible.

We expect before next March to announce to the world the complete re-establishment of the Union on the new basis of universal liberty and civil equality, with the restoration of every Rebel State to Congress. The President has manifested in his appointment of his five district military commanders—Schofield, Sickles, Thomas, Ord, and Sheridan—his purpose to execute these laws of Congress faithfully; and from the Southern civil experience and good services of each of these officers, we are satisfied that they will carry out these laws as quietly and kindly as possible to the people of the several States concerned. Whether, therefore, the ten excluded States shall or shall not have a voice in this Congress, and in the election of the next and our next President, will depend upon the course of the ruling white class of each of the States directly concerned; and that class, though to some extent disfranchised in this work of reconstruction, we are gratified to believe, is rapidly coming round to the wise policy of a prompt and faithful compliance with the terms of Congress.

The prospect, therefore, of Southern restoration is good; and the encouraging indications we are daily receiving from Virginia and all the way through to Texas warrant the belief of immense advantages to all those States in the way of Northern capital and enterprise in view of large crops, even this year, of corn, tobacco, cotton, rice, and sugar. Cheerful submission to manifest destiny will surely bring to the South, in advance of Southern restoration, those great essentials of financial confidence in the development of Southern industry—wealth and prosperity.

The Constitution, and the Changes Wrought by the Revolution.

From the Times.

Our correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," in a letter published in Monday's *Times*, drew attention to the changes in the *construction* of the Constitution which the Rebellion has brought about. He concedes that the Constitution of the United States is not *now* what it was believed and held to be ten or even five years ago. "The Constitution," he says, "must be *construed* to meet the wants of the people; hence it is practically *changed* according to the ideas and wants of the day."

This may be perfectly true. But it is equivalent to saying that the Constitution is a sham; that our system of constitutional government is a failure, and that "the wants of the people," the "ideas and wants of the day," constitute the only fundamental law of the land. England has just such a Constitution as that. The opinion of Parliament, the votes of the House of Commons, the will and wants of the people, constitute the "unwritten Constitution" by which England is governed. Our Government is tending to precisely that result. Our Constitution in its theory was intended to be the supreme law—limiting and restraining the action of the Government in every department, and putting checks and restrictions upon the wants, wishes, and will of the people whenever they should transcend its provisions. This is the theory of our form of government. This is the only object and use of a written Constitution. When it ceases to serve that end—when it ceases to interpose a barrier to popular passion or to regulate and control the action of Congress, or the Executive, or the Judiciary, it ceases to perform the practical duty for which it was ordained.

Our correspondent says these are not changes in the Constitution, but only in the construction put upon its provisions. Either this is a distinction without a difference, or else the Constitution is too vague and unmeaning in its terms to have any practical meaning whatever. The Constitution says, for example, that "the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when, in case of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require it." Congress has just authorized the suspension of the writ in ten States. There is no invasion, there is no rebellion, and the public safety does not require it; yet the writ is suspended all the same. Is this a mere difference of construction? There is no room for any such difference. The language is just and clear and explicit as it is possible for language to be. There is not a shadow of doubt as to its meaning. There is only one "construction" of it possible; the suspension of that writ is absolutely prohibited except in one specified case; that case has not occurred, and yet the writ is suspended. What this means is just this:—The Constitution *ad hoc* has been repealed, abolished, annulled, by act of Congress.

Precisely the same thing is true of other portions of the fundamental law. It declares that "no State shall be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate, without its own consent." But *ten* States are thus deprived of *all* representation, in either House of Congress, not only without their consent, but against their earnest and indignant protest. Is this a difference of "construction?" Nobody pretends anything of the kind. Congress claims that the Constitution never contemplated such a state of things as now exists, and that therefore this prohibition has no effect. But this is sheer nonsense. The Constitution provides for every case that *can* arise, and for every state of things that *can* exist. Its language is general, and its binding force is absolute and universal. The plea cited means simply that Congress may dispense with the Constitution whenever it pleases, provided the people will sustain it in so doing. In other words, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, except when the will of the people sustains Congress in overriding and overruling it. *Then* it becomes simply so much waste paper.

"Everything done by Congress to suppress the Rebellion," says our correspondent, "is found in the Constitution, and more would have been found if necessary." Unquestionably! But this is only a roundabout way of saying that the will of Congress became the supreme law of the land, and the provisions and prohibitions of the Constitution vanished in its presence. Congress did whatever it deemed necessary to be done—and it continues to do so down to the present hour. The Reconstruction bill of the last session was, in nearly every one of its provisions, in clear and flagrant violation of the Constitution as intended by its framers, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, as maintained by every department of the Government hitherto, and as expressed in its clear and explicit language. Yet that bill is the law of the land, and as such will be enforced—because it embodies the will of the nation, which has become a "higher law" than the Constitution, and as such will control not only its construction, but its application to the practical government of the country.

We may just as well look this matter in the face. It is quite useless to ignore the plain and palpable fact that the Rebellion and the war have *revolutionized* our Government. We are not living now under the Constitution of 1789,—but under an unwritten Constitution which represents the national will as embodied in the act of Congress. The limitations of the old Constitution have ceased to have binding force. Congress exercises power never conferred upon it, and denies to States rights expressly reserved to them by the Constitution. And it does so with perfect impunity, because there is no authority to overrule or reverse its action. The President is powerless, because *two-thirds* of Congress is against him. The Supreme Court is powerless, because the case cannot come up for its action, and even if it should the Court has no means of enforcing its decrees. The people are without remedy, because ten States are not allowed any voice in the matter, and the remainder sustain the usurped authority. We are living under a *de facto* Government—a Government resting on force, and on the will of the people who wield it; but an *actual* Government nevertheless.

President Johnson attempted at the outset of his administration to carry on the Government under the Constitution of the United States as it existed before the war, respecting all its limitations and restrictions of power, conceding to States all the rights it guaranteed, and carrying on the Government within the channels and upon the grooves which it provides. The attempt proved a failure. The popular resentment against the Rebellion, the sense of exultation at the victory achieved over it, the demand for guarantees, for new liberties, larger powers, and more permanent sectional and party control, were too strong to be resisted. The war had wrought a revolution in public sentiment, which in its turn wrought a corresponding revolution in the practical administration of the Government. Congress represents that revolution to-day, and acts under its inspiration and in the exercise of power which it confers.

This is the actual state of public affairs. It is perhaps wiser to adjust our public action to it than to waste strength and time in contending against it. There certainly is but one tribunal remaining to which an appeal can be taken. The people may possibly reverse their own action, and decide to stand by the Constitution, rather than the revolution by which it has been for the time supplanted. We shall know whether they will or not after the Presidential election of 1868. Until then, at all events, we must live under the *de facto* Government which now holds possession of supreme power.

New South Carolina.

From the Tribune.

The tidings we printed yesterday from the capital of South Carolina are calculated to astonish the Rip Van Winkles of the North. A great meeting of the people has been held preliminary to a reconstruction of the State under the recent act of Congress, and such eminent chiefs of the late oligarchy as General Wade Hampton have fraternized heartily with the most capable and trusted negroes; the leading whites and blacks vying with each other in expressions of mutual confidence and good-will. The whites concede to the blacks every right which they claim for themselves; while the blacks take the lead in asking Congress to repeal all disabling and disfranchising acts, so as to allow the State to command the services of the ablest and most trusted citizens. In short, South Carolina has already taken her stand on the true, broad, generous national platform of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and will soon be in Congress, shaming the obstinate owls of the Middle and Western States out of their lingering prejudices and affectations of prejudice against a recognition of the inalienable rights of man.

Such is the natural, beneficent operation of the Reconstruction act of Congress, so fiercely denounced by the President and by the Copperhead Congressmen and journals, as an act "to organize hell" in the South, to destroy liberty, and to whelm the whole land in anarchy and military despotism. So far as we can now see, every ex-Rebel State but Texas will promptly and cordially reorganize on the basis proposed by Congress, and have its delegation ready to take seats in Congress before the close of this year. What patriot heart does not swell with gratitude and joy at the prospect?

Close of the Negrophilist Cycle in Our Politics.

From the World.

It is certain that the next Presidential election cannot be carried on the negro question. By the passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill that issue will be taken out of national politics. There may, indeed, be a pretense of maintaining what has been done, and preventing its overthrow; but as there is no probability of its overthrow being attempted, that would be an idle issue. These two things can easily be make to appear:—1. That nothing further can be attempted in behalf of the negro. 2. That the franchises acquired by him will not be revoked.

First, then, in regard to the possibility of doing more for the negro. If a stick of timber lies prone upon the ground, you may raise one end of it, and bring it nearer and nearer to a perpendicular, until it stands vertical; but any further application of force in the same direction only tends to prostration on the other side. In the same way, they who elevate the negro under pretense of fighting the battle of human equality, can do no more for him by political action than to make him the political equal of the white. If they attempt to raise him higher, they reintroduce the inequality between different races against which they have always been protesting. By the recent legislation, the negro is raised as high as he can be put by any other action than his own. By the abolition of slavery he was elevated to the rank of a freeman; by the Civil Rights bill he gained equal advantages of person and property, and equal protection in the courts; and now, finally, he is raised to full political equality. If imagination were tortured to find anything more that could be done for him in the removal of disabilities, imagination would be incapable of the task. Nothing more is possible. Certain it is, therefore, that the negrophilists can present no new affirmative issues. Unless, then, there is to be an agitation for repeal, the rights of the negro can never again be an issue in our national politics.

This brings us to our second position, that the franchises now conferred on the negro can never be revoked. The *desirability* of revoking them is not the question which we discuss, but the possibility. If our Government were so constituted that revolutions in public opinion could immediately take effect in reversing past legislation, the question might be different. But the six years' tenure of the United States Senators is an impassable barrier to the sudden repeal of the new law. With every Northern State at present in possession of the Republicans, *some* time is required for changing the political character of the State Legislatures, which elect the Senators. Until this is accomplished, the Senate will remain, as now, overwhelmingly Republican. But when the Senatorial changes begin, they can proceed but slowly, owing to the long terms of the Senators.

There is, therefore, no possibility of a repeal of the Reconstruction act until it has accomplished all the mischief of which it is capable. Agitation for its repeal would be political folly, because the Southern States cannot, and will not, stand unorganized and unrepresented until a repeal could be effected. Nothing is more certain than that the Southern States will be reconstructed on the basis of that act; and the negroes once admitted to the suffrage, can never afterwards be excluded, inasmuch as their own votes would have to be counted on the question of exclusion. Neither the Democratic party, nor any other party of practical men in their senses, will go into the next Presidential election with the repeal of the Reconstruction act as their leading issue. But if the *next* Presidential election does not turn upon that issue, it is certain that no subsequent one can. We may accordingly regard the negro question as settled.

There being, then, nothing further to agitate for in behalf of the negro, and no prospect of any agitation to deprive him of what he has gained, our national politics can no longer revolve around him as their centre, which ought to be considered as a happy riddance, if we could but lay out of view the enormous and appalling cost at which it has been purchased. But it is childish to cry over spilt milk; and as to the negro vote, we have no doubt that it will be controlled by the Southern whites. It is certainly some relief to think that the negro can no longer be the pivot of our politics.

To accomplish the emancipation of the negro, we have burdened the nation with a colossal debt, impoverished and beggared one half of the country; we have deranged our currency, subverted our Constitution, corrupted the public morals, clothed hundreds of thousands of families in mourning and maimed hundreds of thousands of surviving citizens; we have created famine prices for food, have turned our trading classes and banking institutions into cliques of speculators; we have destroyed our shipping interest, and, worse than all, have filled the hearts of our people with rancorous and malignant passions, and poisoned the whole social and political atmosphere. If the negro has been elevated, the white laborer has been depressed half-way to meet him. For what is the essence of slavery? What but this, that one man works and another takes from him the fruit of his labor? Before the war, all that the white laborer earned was his own; now, half of it is wrested from him by the Government. It is with difficulty that he can feed and clothe his family; but food and clothing are what the Southern slaves never wanted. The white laborer's children go ragged and shoeless to meet the cost of emancipating the negroes. The price must be paid to the uttermost farthing, and our politics must turn, for many years to come, on questions connected with the just distribution of the burden.

Up to this time, the burden has been apportioned in glaring disregard of justice. The manufacturers, speculators, and money-dealers grow rich, and the industrious poor are still further impoverished. As the nation as a whole is immensely poorer than it was before, and certain classes immensely richer, it is evident that those whom the times are enriching really bear no share of the public burdens. The manufacturers, to be sure, have paid their three per cent. tax; but they have added a hundred and fifty per cent. to the price of their goods, so that their taxes are returned to them, fifty times over, by the consumers. The heavy real estate owners have paid their ten per cent. income tax; but they have added two hundred per cent. to their rents, so that their taxes are returned to them, forty times over, by their tenants. The holders of Government securities are not taxed at all, and the interest on those securities, with the expense and waste of collection, is paid by the labor of the country. From commiserating the hardships of the negro, the laboring people will presently come to lament their own; and the emancipation of the white man will soon become the rallying cry in our politics.

Now that the negro question is dead, let us waste no time over the carcass, but promptly clear the decks for the new issue.

MEDICAL.

Coughs,
Colds,
Consumption,
Asthma, Bronchitis,
&c., can be cured by using
DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark,
READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last *three years*. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
No. 232 North SECOND Stre't.
8 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
Estate of McCLINTOCK, MINORS

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of O. P. Cornman, Esq., Guardian of Anna, James, John, Helena H., Caroline M., George G., Elizabeth S., and Wm. D. McClintock, Minors, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at four (4) o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM KITCHEN, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN CONRY and JOSEPH N. PRICE, Executors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 25, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of AMOS C. MARGERUM, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in Court in the said estate arising from sale of real estate of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 15 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 1 mwf

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flow furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tarp

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2srp¶ No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
3 4 ¶ No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED;

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [1 29 3m

7 3'10S.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, William Ervien, Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, B. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 21 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by

E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
13 wsl4t PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

REPORT OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—The following interesting facts are gleaned from the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for 1866.

The total number of patients in the Hospital during the year was 516, and the average number under treatment was 310, or 152 males and 158 females.

Since the opening of the Hospital, 2531 males and 2245 females have been admitted, and 4480 discharged, leaving 296 in the institution.

Of the whole number admitted, 2581 were natives of Pennsylvania, and 4015 were residents of Pennsylvania, though natives of various States and foreign countries. The following shows the number of single, married, widows, and widowers, in 4776 patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	1285	932	2217
Married	1133	1024	2157
Widows	...	289	289
Widowers	113	...	113

The following are the present officers of the institution:—

Managers—Mordecai L. Dawson, President; Wistar Morris, Secretary; William Biddle, John Farnum, John M. Whitall, A. J. Derbyshire, Samuel Mason, S. Morris Wain, Samuel Welsh, Caleb Cope, Adolph E. Borie, and Jacob P. Jones.

Treasurer—John T. Lewis.

Physician in Chief and Superintendent—Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.

Department for Males—Assistant Physician, S. Preston Jones, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Daniel Beidler, M. D.; Steward, Joshua P. Edge; Matron, Harriet P. Smith.

Department for Females—Assistant Physician, J. Edwards Lee, M. D.; Steward, Jonathan Richards; Matron, Jane Mitchell.

NEW SEWERS.—Councils have by a special ordinance provided for the construction of the following new sewers:—From the east side of Front street, upon the open channel of the Cohocksink creek (Canal street), to Laurel street, thence on Laurel street to the Delaware river; one on Mifflin street and Montgomery avenue, from old Camac street to Sixth street, on the open channel of the Cohocksink creek; one on Ninth street, from Berks to Norris, on Norris to Eleventh, on Eleventh to Diamond, on Diamond to Twelfth, on Twelfth to Dauphin, and on Dauphin to Sixteenth; one on Ellsworth and Twenty-fifth streets, from the river Schuylkill to Federal street, thence on Federal to Eighteenth street; one on Norris, from Ninth to Memphis; on Memphis to Palmer, and on Palmer to the Delaware river; one on Forty-third street (Mill Creek), from Oak street, to intersect the creek below Pine street; one on Broad street, from Clearfield street to Ontario; on Ontario to near Seventeenth street; sewers on Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Vine street northward to Spring Garden street, to relieve the intersection of Eighteenth and Vine streets; sewers on Twelfth street, from Christian to Shippen, on Eleventh street, from Christian to Washington, on Washington avenue, from Broad to Seventh street, to relieve the flooding at Twelfth street and Washington avenue; sewer on Front street, from Reed to Federal street, on Front and Dickerson streets to Moyamensing road, to relieve the intersection of Front and Reed streets; sewer on Thirteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Jefferson street; on Locust street, and from the river Schuylkill to Nineteenth street; one on North College avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-fourth street, thence to Oxford street, and from Oxford to Ridge avenue, with branch on Twenty-second street to Ridge avenue; sewer on Walnut street, from Thirty-third to Thirty-eighth street; one on the Darby road, from Thirty-ninth street to Mill creek; one on Lancaster avenue, Thirty-seventh, Warren and Thirty sixth streets, to Filbert street.

The ordinance provides that after the plans and specifications are prepared for these culverts, sealed proposals for the construction of the same shall be advertised for, and that the contracts for the same shall be awarded to the lowest bidder.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY LIMITS.—One hundred and sixteen permits for building and improving property were issued from the Building Inspectors' office during the present month. A handsome building is to be put up on the north side of Chesnut street, above Sixteenth, which is to be 24½ feet front and 80 feet deep; also, one on the south side of Spring Garden street, below Broad, to be 20 feet front and 75 feet deep. One of the largest stone houses in the city is to erected on the north side of Arch street, above Third, which is to cover the whole of the lot of ground now vacant. Rev. D. D. Lyden, a resident of Germantown, has taken out a permit for the erection of a dwelling and school-house, at Evans and Hancock streets, to be 137 by 36 feet; also for the erection of a school-house at Centre and Evans streets, 44 by 74 feet. An addition of 38 by 114 feet is to be made to the factory at Mascher and Putnam streets; and a shop, 37 by 100 feet, three stories high, is to be put up on the site of one recently destroyed by fire, at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Brown streets. A handsome school-building, 90 by 65 feet, is to be put up on Ludlow street, east of Thirty-sixth, in West Philadelphia.

Carpenter street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth, and in the rear on Morton street for the same distance, is to be entirely built up. On Ellsworth street, west of Twentieth, thirty houses are going up, and on the same street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, an entire row of neat dwellings is to be erected. A large number of buildings are to be built on Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Wharton streets.

It would be well, in this connection, to state that the ordinance directing all persons erecting buildings within the city limits, to have means provided to carry the refuse from the houses into the sewers, is being carried into effect. The Chief Engineer and Surveyor is now preparing to appoint twelve licensed agents, to be distributed over the city, under whose especial charge all sewer connections will hereafter be made, thus preventing the imperfect work and consequent inconvenience and damage to property which, in many cases, heretofore occurred. The Surveyor in each district will also have especial supervision of the work, and keep a record of each sewer connection.

A LARGE CONVENTION.—The 26th of April has been declared by the Grand Sire of Odd Fellowship in the United States a day of special thanksgiving and prayer, in recognition of the preservation of the Order during the late war, and its reunion after peace. Delegates from sixty city lodges met at Sixth and Haines streets last evening, to prepare for the ceremonies in Philadelphia. James Bingham, Jr., of No. 127, presided, and Christian Young, of No. 33, was elected Secretary, to prepare a detailed plan of thanksgiving service, and report to the Convention. R. Alexander West, of No. 188, Samuel N. Foster, of No. 190, A. C. Fite, of No. 15, John T. Server, of No. 4, and M. Ernst, of No. 6, were appointed a committee. This committee will report on Saturday week, to which date the Convention adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—A meeting of members of the Anti-Liquor League was held last evening, in the upper story of the building at the northeast corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Mr. Andrewson was called to the chair. A number of speeches were made upon the evils of intemperance. Five delegates were appointed to attend a convention to be held on next Monday evening, at the same place, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for a general mass meeting.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND TRUST.—The Committee on Fire and Trust met last evening and instructed the Chairman to prepare an ordinance prohibiting fire companies in West Philadelphia from running to fires on this side of the Schuylkill, unless signalled for by Chief Engineer Lyle. The Committee also desired to inquire into recent firemen's riots, but no witnesses appeared, and the Committee adjourned without action.

THE PLAN FOR A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The Joint Special Committee of Councils, appointed on the subject of a House of Correction, had a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and other members of the Board of Prison Inspectors. Where the building or buildings should be located was discussed at length, and the committee came to the conclusion unanimously to ask Common Council to reconsider its action rejecting the Parade Ground as a site for workshops. The idea of the committee is to connect the House of Correction with the County Prison; to enlarge the Debtors' Apartment, and use it for lodging purposes, and to have all the workshops built on the lot known as the Parade Ground.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Last evening the stated monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held in their hall, at Broad and Walnut streets. The exhibition was very choice, many of the flower designs, especially, being exquisite. The articles offered for premiums comprised table designs, baskets of cut flowers, hand bouquets, collections each of six and twelve plants, in bloom, azaleas, the Mackenzie premiums for camelias, hyacinths in glasses, strawberries, lettuce, radishes, asparagus, rhubarb, and a fine lot of over fifty lemons, from Delaware. Altogether the display was very creditable, and was well appreciated by the spectators.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES.......6·01 MOON RISES.......5·42
SUN SETS.......6·12 HIGH WATER.......1·32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
GEORGE L. BUZBY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 21
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 2
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Union	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Olympus	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 23
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
N. America	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 23
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc.	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, Portland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Providence, do.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, Washington, do.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Salem, Mass., J. J. Dovey & Sons.
Schr Eva Belle, Barratt, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Electric Flash, McDonald, Marblehead, do.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Pawtucket, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr F. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
St'r Albany, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, 7 days from New Orleans, via Havana, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans—Captain A. Cox, wife, and two children; Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Everett, and others. From Havana—Mr. W. Cummings, Miss Cummings, Mr. Joseph Weinlich (German Opera). Passed barque American Lloyds, near the Breakwater, bound out; brig W. Welsh, 19 days from Trinidad de Cuba, below Fourteen Foot Bank; barque ashore on Old John; barque Minnie, below Morris Liston's; brig John Chrystal, below Reedy Island; two barques at anchor off Reedy Island, bound up; brig Ella, off New Castle, bound down; off Fort Mifflin, a full-rigged ship, in tow, bound up.

Br. ship Nonpariel, Lowe, 30 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to W. Brockie. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, etc.

Br. brig Peerless, Cheney, 25 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, 3 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, from Pawtucket, in ballast to Rommell, Hunter & Co.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Pawtucket, in ballast to Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Delaware City, with two barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, from Guantenamo.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C. 18th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston on Monday morning.

Barque T. Whitney, Kelly, from London for Philadelphia, remained at Bermuda 12 days since.

Brig Alva, for Lewes, Del., sailed from Matanzas 8th instant.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Merryman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst.

Brig Abbie Ellen, Foss, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 14th inst.

Schrs Governor, Moody, from Rockport, and Oneida, Davis, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.

Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, was towed to sea from New Orleans 9th inst.

Schr J. M. Vance, Bird, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Kedron, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.

Schr G. T. Thorn, Townsend, hence, below New Orleans 13th inst.

Schr Mary Mankin, Cobb, hence, at Matanzas 11th instant.

Schrs S. B. Harris, from Belfast, and Hattie, Carter, from Howell's Island, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.

Schrs J. C. Thompson, Vansant, hence, at Savannah 14th inst.

Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, hence, at Wilmington, N. C. 18th inst.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 14th inst.

Schrs J. Baxter, Baxter, and D. S. Siner, hence, at Portland 17th inst.

Steamer Frances, hence, at Baltimore 18th inst.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15½

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

EMBRACING

LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS.
ETC. ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET. — GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12½ Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate or Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2-22½] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY J. CASCADEN.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [22½] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866. }

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 1fmw6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General. On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 18, 1867. }
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing April 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of September, 1867, inclusive. Viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the city of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw to be Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for Five thousand (5000) dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of

Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
3 18 7t Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., 22d March, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commanding Officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef, etc."

C. L. KILBURN,
3 18 4t] Brevet Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4½

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4½, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS,
3 8 fmw1m] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1¼p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26½

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16½

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26½

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1½ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKINS & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10½ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
RE-ENGAGEMENT,
FOR POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES!
A DOUBLE BILL.
To commence with the Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde.......... }
Henri St. Alme.... } ....Miss HELEN WESTERN
Hamet.............. }
To conclude with the three act Drama of
GREEN BUSHES.
Miami.......... }
Madame St. Aubin... } ......Miss HELEN WESTERN
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 23,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 1,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT.
HOUSE CRAMMED EVERY NIGHT.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 20,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will perform her great impersonations,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in the original and only genuine Play, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
written for Miss Western, and performed by her
NEARLY ONE THOUSAND TIMES,
the merits of which are nightly attested by
SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS" STILL TRIUMPHANT.
FOURTH WEEK. HOUSES FULL!
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
"OURS," "OURS," "OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY!
NEW MILITARY COSTUMES,
MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST,
AND MRS. JOHN DREW AS MARY NETLEY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. MORDAUNT.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. CRAIG.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THOMAS MAGUIRE and }
Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK
EVERY EVENING,
and at the Matinees on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
March 20 and 23.
Matinees commence at 2; Evening performance at 8.
Prices as usual. No extra charge for securing seats.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.

CHARLES H. JARVIS
ANNOUNCES HIS FOURTH AND LAST
MATINEE
OF THE SERIES OF 1866-67,
IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. [3 16 4t

CONCERT HALL
GRAND REOPENING
By the Two
PEAK FAMILIES BELL RINGERS
assisted by the
BERGER FAMILY.
For a short season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
and continue every evening during the week.
GRAND CONSOLIDATION
of three distinct and separate Companies,
making the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world.
TWENTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
2 Bell Tables, 2 Solo Harpists, 2 Solo Staff Bell-Players, 280 Silver Bells,
GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, where a diagram of the Hall may be seen and seats secured three days in advance.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinees for 25 Cents.
3 14 9t GOODHUE & CHASE, Business Agents.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 22,
At half-past four o'clock,
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIFTH MATINEE,
First Appearance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
who sings Beethoven's great Scena and Aria,
AH PERFIDO,
with accompaniment by Mr. WOLFSOHN.
Tickets, One Dollar Each. 3 16 5t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 8 3m

IRELAND! IRELAND
An Illustrated Tour of the Emerald Isle,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
commencing March 18, 1867.
EXHIBITED WITH 60 LIFE VIEWS.
LECTURE AND SONGS. 3 15 6t

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Sold by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon. Patented August 18, 1863; May 28, 1866; May 1, 186
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 6m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

The Passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—A Summary of its Provisions.

THE Supplementary Reconstruction bill has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and has gone to the President for his signature or rejection. He will probably veto it, when it will immediately be passed over his veto and become a law.

This bill, as we have before explained, merely supplies the necessary machinery for carrying out the general plan of reconstruction adopted by the last Congress. It provides that, before the first day of September next, the Commanding General in each of the districts under the Reconstruction law passed last session, shall cause a registration to be made of the legal voters under that act, and who shall have taken and subscribed an oath to the effect that they are citizens of full age, have never been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States—have never, as United States or State officers, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or held a civil office in any State, and afterwards engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the United States—and that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

That, after the completion of the registration in any State, an election, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been given, shall be held, at such time as the commanding General shall direct, for delegates to frame a Constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union. At that election the qualified voters shall also vote on the question whether a Convention shall be held or not, and no Convention shall be held unless a majority of the registered voters shall have voted upon that question, and a majority of those so voting shall have voted in favor of holding a Convention.

That the Commanding General shall appoint not exceeding three loyal officers or persons in each election district to make registration of the voters, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes and of the persons elected. He shall then make proclamation of the result, and, within sixty days after the election, shall notify the delegates to assemble at a place named, and, on a day fixed, to frame a constitution. The Convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the State to frame a constitution and civil government in conformity with the provisions of the act, and if it is, shall then proceed to frame said constitution, which, when framed, shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the State, at an election to be held by the officers appointed by the commanding general for the election of members of the Convention, the returns, as before, to be made to him.

That if the Constitution shall have been ratified by a majority of the votes of the qualified electors, the President of the Convention shall transmit a certified copy of the same to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit it to Congress, if in session, or if not, immediately upon its reassembling; and if Congress shall declare the same to be in conformity with the provisions of the Reconstruction act, and shall be satisfied that all the registered voters had an opportunity to vote without hindrance or intimidation, and that it meets their approval, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom. All elections under the act are to be by ballot.

It will be seen from this summary that Congress has carefully guarded all the steps to be taken; that governments are not to be formed by minorities of the qualified voters, and the rights of all classes are fully protected. Great discretion is reposed in the Commanding Generals, and their faithfulness is necessary to the proper execution of the law. The high character of the officers appointed is a sufficient guarantee that their duties will be well performed. Thus, at last, the work of reconstruction is placed upon a proper basis, and is in the full tide of successful operation.

The War of the Humbugs.

A VERY nice little fight is going on in one of the Congressional Districts of Connecticut, between two of the biggest humbugs on the American continent—Phineas T. Barnum and James Gordon Bennett. Barnum is running for Congress, and "another Barnum" is his ostensible opponent, but he is a mere man of straw, as the great showman's real opponent is none other than the world-renowned editor of the New York *Herald*. As we have said, these are the two biggest humbugs on the American continent. Barnum is the prince of humbugs in the show line; Bennett is the king of humbugs in the newspaper line. One is a sharp Yankee, the other is a cute Scotchman. Each has followed the same line of tactics, applied to different branches of business. Barnum's great rule has been to render himself notorious to draw people to his shows; Bennett's the same, to get people to read his newspaper. Any one who will take the trouble to read the lives of the two men, will be struck by the similarity of their characters. Apparently they might have changed places, and each have attained the other's success. Barnum says he has humbugged people in the show line, because they wanted to be humbugged; and Bennett, when once asked why he did not make a paper of higher tone and character, said there was no market for it—that he made as good a one as the people wanted. Barnum says that, despite his humbugs, he always gives the people their money's worth in his shows; and Bennett maintains the same for the *Herald*. And as Barnum has at last succeeded in building up a very creditable museum, so Bennett has succeeded in building up a very fair newspaper. Each is said to be rich, and each shows a disposition in his old age to pay a little more deference to society. Barnum has discarded his woolly horses, his Feejee mermaids, and his baby shows, and wants to go to Congress; Bennett has dropped the Democratic party, pro-slaveryism, and pretty actresses, and wants to impeach the President. The old humbugging instinct, however, will now and then show itself on both sides, as in the letter in regard to the using of money in elections, which Barnum is charged by his enemies to have caused to be written to himself, that he might have a chance to reply to it, and in Bennett's proposal to run General Grant and Robert F. Lee on the same ticket as candidates for President and Vice-President in the Presidential election of 1868.

Why, then, under all these circumstances, does Bennett oppose the election of Barnum? There may be several reasons. First, there is the natural principle that bodies charged with the same kind of electricity repel one another. Then, "two of a trade cannot agree." Again, there was that matter of the purchase of the old Museum lot and Barnum's lease thereon, in which Bennett is said to have got his fingers badly burned. Finally, Barnum was the leader in the revolt of the theatres and showmen against the *Herald* in the matter of advertising and job printing. "This establishment does not advertise in the New York *Herald*," is a motto containing an insult which the old Scotchman can never forgive.

There are those, however, who suspect that Barnum's Congressional canvass is one of his old-fashioned operations to secure an extensive advertising before the people. The *Herald* gives him column after column daily—sometimes a whole page at a time—in which all the important incidents of the great showman's career are attractively set forth. The people read it, and Barnum becomes more notorious than ever. If he shall be defeated, he will have secured the advertising at least. If he shall be elected, he will have secured the advertising, and will have beaten Bennett and the *Herald*. Meantime, as the fight waxes warm between these veteran humbugs, the people look on and laugh. Bennett has the advantage of his newspaper, so that Barnum may fairly be considered "the under dog in the fight," and as such may claim the popular sympathy. At all events, this *war of the humbugs* will long be remembered in our political annals.

Have We a Mirabeau Among Us?

THE speech of the Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, in the State Senate yesterday, a synopsis of which was telegraphed to all the journals of the Commonwealth, carries us back to the days of the impassioned Mirabeau, and renders pertinent the question—Have we a Mirabeau among us? When that "spotted leopard" of France rose to address the Convention, we are told that his wild eloquence and burning invective made his hearers forget his personal appearance, and pay attention only to his words. So it must have been with Lowry. As the strong torrent of righteous wrath poured itself out in chaste yet vindictive phrases, his frills and full dress were lost upon the amazed Senate. They listened only to an astonishing mingling of "hell," "fast horses and women," "Star of Bethlehem," "Voltaire," "the Devil," "infernal wedge," and other expressive if not particularly parliamentary epithets. In order that we may have a proper appreciation of the intentions of Mr. Lowry, it must be borne in mind that the address was written out first, and then read to the Senate, so that we may take it for granted that each word was well weighed, and he was prepared to stand by what he had said. Let us, then, look at this oration.

The bill having been read, the Senator from Erie declared that it was offered to gratify "an ungodly multitude in Philadelphia," and with a desire to be alliterative, said that the cars will be patronized only by those who love "their beer better than their Bibles." "Well," as Polonius says, "beer and Bibles is good." At this stage of the address the honorable member exhibited rather vague ideas on the subject of "the ungodly multitude," for he states that those people who have the culpable preference for malt liquor rather than Holy Writ also keep "fast horses and women." We must correct our country legislator. The people who keep fast horses have no *penchant* for beer, but on the contrary have an utter disgust for such a plebeian drink. And also we are at a loss to see why people who have "fast horses" should desire the cars to run, as they would naturally ride behind their own animals, and the cars would only incommode them by making them turn off the tracks. We therefore think that life in the country, however conducive to reflection, is calculated to instil false ideas in regard to the various classes of citizens of our great municipality.

"If," says the Senator, "cars were allowed to run, they would be filled with shoulder-hitters." If the patronage of the Sunday cars depended on the "shoulder-hitters," we cannot think that the demand for them would be persistently urged by the companies. It is a mistake, Mr. Lowry, to suppose that our population is composed to a great extent of "shoulder-hitters." We have not enough to fill all the street cars. They are a small proportion of the population, and we think that the Senator from Erie might spend several days in our midst without meeting any of them. The gentleman also tells us that "the cars would take them all to hell." This also is a mistake, for the greater portion of them would be taken to Fairmount, where the abundance of water renders the title given it by the Senator peculiarly inapplicable. Besides, Mr. Lowry, our cars do not all run in the same direction; and it is simply impossible that passengers in the Chesnut and Walnut streets and in the Second and Third streets cars could be carried to any common spot.

"This infernal entering wedge of sin was favored by none except a few ministers with slip-shod consciences." The epithet of "slip-shod," when applied to conscience, conveys to us no distinct impression; but probably the gentleman can imagine a "conscience" in the light of an animal badly "shod." Our untrained mind cannot fully grasp the unique idea.

The next paragraph is such a series of propositions, so closely connected in sense, that we might injure the syllogism by a separation. It reads:—

> "These men were not such as stood with their backs to Voltaire, and their eyes to the Star of Bethlehem. Should the holy law be violated at the order of a railroad corporation in swaddling clothes, when the commandments are really the common law of the land? The devil had cut his hair and shaved his face, and come into the Senate Chamber, and said he was a Christian of great respectability, and coolly proposed to enter into partnership with the Lord for purely Christian and benevolent purposes. The whole profits of which are to go to the pockets of Union Railway Corporations, which promise to carry passengers to Heaven and to Hell at seven cents each."

Why should a man looking at the star of Bethlehem necessarily have Voltaire behind him? Why should a railroad company be said to be wrapped in swaddling clothes? And why should the devil need a barber before entering the State Senate chamber? These questions will naturally suggest themselves to the readers of Mr. Lowry's speech. But like certain quantities in algebra, they must forever remain "insoluble."

We hope we have done Mr. Mirabeau Lowry justice. He has certainly done a great deal to distinguish himself. He has made as unfortunate and as disjointed a speech as was ever delivered, and its style will recall the oration of Jack Downing on the American eagle. Viewing the oration from a critical point, commending its vigor, its originality, its unequal force, its rapid succession of ideas, and, above all, its redundance of adjectives, we ask whether the theory of the transmigration of souls is indeed false, or whether the soul of the great orator of the French Revolution has indeed reappeared on earth in the person of the Hon. Mirabeau Lowry, State Senator for the county of Erie?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

CALL FOR INFORMATION.

At a meeting of the "Committee of Distribution," appointed in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of Citizens of Philadelphia, called for the purpose of raising a Fund for the relief of the destitute and famishing people of the South, on motion of the Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, it was

Resolved, That, by publication in the newspapers of this city, an invitation be extended to all persons who have knowledge of particular points in the South where destitution exists, to give immediate information to the Committee.

The Secretary of the Committee of Distribution will be in attendance daily, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, to receive the information requested by the above resolution.

JOHN WELSH,
3 18 3t Chairman Committee of Distribution.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS have been received by the AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY, through Rev. JAMES BOGGS, Collection Agent, not previously acknowledged:—

Warrenton & Co.	$4·50	Mrs. Mary Donaldson	$5·00
W. H. P.	5·00	A. W. Yarnall	1·00
Pastoral Association	10·00	J. W. Williams	2·00
M. W. & Co.	25·00	Marshall & Scott	3·00
John A. Brown	25·00	W. McMullin	2·00
W. C. Oram	10·00	Davis, Porter & Coates	5·00
Matthews & Moore	10·00	H., for freedmen	5·00
Clement Biddle	10·00	Truman & Shaw	15·00
Chas. Magarge & Co	10·00	Henry C. Lea	10·00
J. J. Thompson	10·00	John E. Patlee	5·00
J. S. Earle	10·00	E. & J. C. Lucas	2·00
Henry Croskey & Co.	10·00	Pratt & Dawson	2·00
Furman Sheppard	5·00	C. Carmany	3·00
Harbert, Davis & Co.	5·00	Hillebrand & Lewis	3·00
M. Purcell	5·00	Mrs. Ann Greenleaf	7·50
D. Williams & Sons	5·00	Eliza A. Smith	7·50
John C. Knest	5·00	Wm. C. Todd	5·00
W. F. Judson	5·00	Samuel Sartain	5·00
F. Williams, Jr.	5·00	Geo. Thompson	5·00
William Nye	5·00	Mrs. D. Lapsley	5·00
Butler & McCarty	5·00	W. Rutler & Co.	5·00
George J. Young	5·00	Hugh L. Hodge, M D	10·00
H. Becker & Co.	5·00	David Thain	25·00
H. & S. Kessler & Co.	5·00	Merchandise, sundry persons	55·00
A Lady, per Rev. Thos. G. Allen	5·00	Cash, sundry persons	182·35
Thomas Clyde	5·00	Citizens of Manayunk	32·50
Hoopes & Townsend	20·20	Citizens of Slatington, Pa.	45·75
James Spear	10·00	Citizens of Media, Pa.	12·00
Horstman & Sons	20·00	Citizens of Rock Neck, N. J.	9·00
George W. Biddle	20·00	Citizens of Swedesboro, N. J.	69·75
Thomas Craven	10·00	Citizens of Jenkintown, Pa.	8·75
Davis Pearson	5·00		
S. W. Roberts	5·00		
Feulstman & Kaufman	5·00		
Rene Guillou	10·00		

The Commission is in great need of funds to aid them in supplying the pressing wants of the destitute at this time, in the State of Georgia. The schools established in that State are composed of the very poorest children; a large number of them being Orphans, and a still larger number having widowed mothers as their only support. The misery that exists there necessarily comes directly under their observation, and no more suitable persons could be found to distribute the charities of our citizens than the teachers in the employ of this commission. Pennsylvania and New Jersey are recognized in all the labors of these teachers, and they should, therefore, fill their hands and encourage their hearts.

Contributions will be thankfully received by
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President,
No. 30 MERRICK Street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House,
No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer,
No. 1022 MARKET Street.
B. D. STEWART,
Corner WILLOW Street and YORK Avenue.
D. C. McCAMMON,
Chairman Executive Committee,
11* No. 37 N. WATER Street.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY WILL deliver the Eighth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth.
Subject—"THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS."
Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Lady...50 cents.
Single admission...35 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 3 18 4t

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
3 19 10t* GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
3 19 10t* GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MONDAY, March 18, in the following order:—Names alphabetically from A to H, on Mondays and Tuesdays; from H to R, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; from R to Z, on Fridays and Saturdays.
The provisions of the act granting the Pension will be strictly enforced.
By order of the State authorities.
HENRY BUMM,
3 15 6t City Treasurer.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MARCH 16, 1867.
Mails for VENEZUELA, by Brazilian steamer leaving New York on the 22d of each month, will close at this office on the 21st day of every month, at 9 o'clock P. M. Postage 10 cents, prepaid.
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General,
3 18 3t And Special Agent P. O. Department.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—THE necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of languor, lassitude, and "all goneness" pervades the system. The remedy is simply to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor, and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of iron in the blood, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

An eminent divine says:—"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past: it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by all druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass.: "I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly, and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradicating nature of the Salve."
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents a box. Sent by mail or 35 cents. 12 17 3 18 2t

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing,"
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.
BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wfm

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3½

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

W.H. GROVE. DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 111 NTH 4TH ST.

MOSES NATHANS HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN from our firm.
March 18, 1867. M. NATHAN & SONS.
The business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of NATHANS BROTHERS.
ISAIAH M. NATHANS.
HORACE A. NATHANS.
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 3 20 3t*

JUST ARRIVED
FROM HAMBURG,
And Now Landing from Steamer Hammonia,
52 TONS BEST SILESIAN SPELTER.
Steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool,
18 CASES TINNED SHEET IRON,
FOR COTTON CANS.
Ship Nonpareil, from Liverpool,
760 BOXES TIN.
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
3 19 tuws3t* PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
CHENEA SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS,
CORDED SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN SILKS,
And a Great Variety of New Styles of
DRESS GOODS.
3 20 wf3p2t

SILVER-WARE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now offering an elegant assortment of SILVER WARE, for Bridal and General Presentations.

PLATED-WARE.
TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, TUREENS,
BREAKFAST DISHES,
FRUIT DISHES,
CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC,
Of best English and American manufacture.

CUTLERY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have on hand a large assortment of Pearl, Ivory Horn, and Rubble Handle
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES
At the lowest cash rates. [2 22smw1mrp

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf3m4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A USEFUL INVENTION!
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
WHAT IS IT?

It is a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which looks better than linen—never rumples, and which, when soiled, may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge. One will last for months. With one of these over your colored shirt, you may go to LONDON AND BACK WITHOUT A CHANGE OF LINEN. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have but a few minutes' work.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES VEXATION,
SAVES LABOR,
PRESERVES APPEARANCES.

And keeps the housewife in a good humor. It is a great step towards abolishing the wash-tub nuisance. One will cost but 25 cents. Go to the Furnishing Store and get one at once.

MANUFACTORY:
NO. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SECOND STORY.
3 20 wfm3t A. C. McCURDY.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS. Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpsm

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets,
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET.
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under a limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.

Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.

For particulars, apply at once to either of the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
3 16 12t E. W. CLARK & CO.

HASTINGS'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
For sale by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE MANLY ART.

TOM KELLY vs. BILLY PARKINSON.

One Round, of Two Minutes, is Fought, when Parkinson Commits Foul Play, and Kelly Bears Off $1000 in Stakes, as the Consequence, Etc.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Monday afternoon we stated that a mill had been arranged between Thomas Kelly, of this city, and William Parkinson, of Pottsville, and was to come off yesterday morning, not many miles from the city. The preliminaries of the match were arranged at Reading, on the 21st of January last. It was then and there agreed—the agreement being in writing, and attested by William Draper—that the fight should transpire on the 19th of March; that it should be a fair stand-up encounter, conducted according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring; that the stakes should be $500 a side, the first deposit of $25 to be placed in the hands of Joseph Laurence, of Harrisburg; the second, of $75, in the hands of Frank Queen; the third, of $100, in the same hands, on the 5th of February; the fourth, of $100, in the same hands, on the 19th of February; and the fifth and final, of $200 a side, in the same hands, on the 12th of March. It was further agreed that the fighting weight should be one hundred and twelve pounds; and that, in case either of the combatants exceeded this on the day previous to the encounter, the stakes to be forfeited. The same result was to follow if every instalment was not paid on time, and, also, if either man was not at the place of weighing, ready to toss for the choice of ground, at the appointed time.

If the authorities happened to interfere, and no referee had been appointed, the referee was to name the time and place of fighting; and if either combatant were arrested, the fighting to take place outside of Pennsylvania. The men were to be in the ring between the hours of 6 and 10 A. M., when the referee was to be mutually chosen, and the money won in a fair and square stand-up encounter, or not paid over by Frank Queen, the final stakeholder.

The gentlemen who into entered this solemn covenant are not unknown in the sporting world. Thomas Kelly, when ready for the onset, stood five feet five inches in height, and weighed but one hundred and nine pounds and a half. He is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, but for eight years past has resided in this city. He is twenty-three years old. Twice already had he entered the prize-ring.

His first contest was with Adam Exfort, whom he easily vanquished in 1865, after fighting twenty-seven rounds, which occupied one hour and twenty-seven minutes. In this affair he passed by the name of "Hastings' Kid." Subsequent to this affair, under the alias of "Buckshot," he gained another victory in thirty rounds, lasting one hour. He was trained by Mike Carr, at Point Breeze, in this city, and was in splendid condition when he appeared on the ground yesterday morning.

William Parkinson, a Welshman by birth and a puddler by profession, is thirty-four years of age, five feet three and a half inches in height, and weighed one hundred and eleven pounds and a half. He has been working recently in an iron foundry at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania.

Before coming to this country, he acquired a game reputation in England, where he was engaged in several mills, all of which he claims to have won, excepting one. Four years ago he came to this country, and has several times attempted to get into a fight, without success. Parkinson finally met Kelley at the fight between Collyer and McGlade last January, when the preliminaries were arranged for the contest which came off yesterday. Parkinson at once repaired to Pottsville, where he went into training under Ned Williams, of peripatetic renown, by whom he was put into superb condition.

At the appointed hour at least one thousand persons were present to witness the fight. The scene was about one mile west of Douglassville, in Berks county. "Oyster Jack," of this city, officiated as ringmaster. Near the ground was a high hill, which was crowded with spectators, while many of those who were in the immediate neighborhood of the ring climbed up the trees, to avoid standing in one foot of snow.

The crowd was about evenly divided between the friends of the rival parties, and outside bets were freely offered by both sides, and as freely accepted. Kelly's seconds were Paddy Maley and Johnny Lazarus; while Parkinson was backed up by P. Jones and C. Jones, Esqs. Johnny Hickey officiated as Kelly's umpire, and John Churchill as Parkinson's, and after considerable wrangling, Mr. Coleman was chosen referee. Just before the fight commenced, Johnny Hickey, whom Parkinson had previously challenged in vain, stepped excitedly forward and offered to maul the victor for $1000 or $5000, as he chose.

When time was called both men came up to the scratch, and after sundry preliminaries, grinnings, posings, and feintings, each let his left fist fly at the other's face, but each blow fell short. Another pass, preceded by several feints, was then made, Kelly contriving to plant his left fist on Parkinson's mouth, drawing first blood, while Parkinson smote his opponent kindly upon the forehead.

The action then became quite lively, and several blows and counter-blows were mutually inflicted, when the two specimens came to close quarters. Parkinson thereupon seized Kelly by the leg, just above the knee, when the cry of "Foul!" was forthwith raised.

They continued to tug away at each other, however, until Kelly sank upon the ground, just as he planted a furious left-hander in the ribs of his opponent, who tumbled over on him as he fell. The referee promptly decided that Kelly was the winner of the fight, and entitled to the stakes; although there was a great deal of dissatisfaction at this summary termination of the sport, and loud cries, amid considerable confusion, for the continuance of the conflict.

SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED. — Sarah Miller, a colored woman, was arrested in South street, near Fourth, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. Sarah was walking along South street, when her attention was attracted to a piece of calico and a piece of crash that were lying upon a bench in front of a store No. 335 South street. She went towards the bench, with the purpose of taking care of them in her mind. First picking up the calico she looked at it, and then thinking the crash would suit her better, she put the calico down, and picking up the crash, she walked off with it. Having a bad memory, she forgot to say anything to the owner about the transaction, and the consequence of that neglect was that she was arrested and taken before Alderman Butler. That gentleman, after hearing the facts of the case, held her in $500 bail to answer the charge brought against her.

FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.—A case came up before Alderman Massey this morning, in which the defendant was accused of beating his wife in a very savage manner. The accused lives at Thirteenth and Wood streets; and being of a different religious faith from his wife, is constantly quarrelling with her. All of his relatives are mixed up in the matter, and the quarrel arose from their interference. The Alderman held the defendant in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery, and notified the meddling relatives that if they did not mend their ways they would get into trouble.

"TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR."—A verdant young man from the country came to this city the other day to see the sights, and inspect a specimen of the elephant. He put up at a house No. 8 Bergen place, in the rear of St. Stephen's Church, last night, and there made the acquaintance of a young female who gave the name of Josephine Welsh. The result of the acquaintance was that the countrymen was relieved of his pocket-book, containing thirty or forty dollars. He made complaint, and had his false friend arrested this morning. She had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held her in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

AN UNPROFITABLE OPERATION.—W. Johnson, a colored man, was arrested at Seventh and South streets yesterday afternoon, whilst endeavoring to dispose of some wash-clothes at a very low figure. Not being able to give a straight account of how he came into possession of the clothes, he was taken into custody, and when examined before Alderman Butler it was proven that he had taken them from the yard of Mr. Levy, at Eighth and Lombard streets. He was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—It was predicted by astronomical sages that an eclipse of the moon would take place at about 2·29 this morning; and for once, at the exact time mentioned, the disc of that shining orb was overshadowed, excepting in one small spot, where it peeped out from behind its darkening veil. The clearness of the night made the obscuration plainly visible.

OBSERVANCE OF THE HEBREW THANKSGIVING, THE FEAST OF PURIM.—The following is a brief history of the origin of the Festival of the Purim, which will be celebrated by the Hebrews all over the world to-morrow:—

In the days of Ahasuerus, King of Persia, who is said to be the Artaxerxes Longimanus of history, the Jews were scattered over his hundred and twenty-seven provinces, where they enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity. This continued for some time, or rather until a courtier, Haman by name, was raised to the rank of Prime Minister. So full of pride was he at his promotion, that his arrogance knew no bounds, and he even commanded every one to bow down to the earth as he approached. This was acquiesced in by all except an Israelite of the tribe of Benjamin, named Mordecai, who, believing it to be wrong to bow down to any save the great King of Kings, refused to pay such undue homage, which so incensed Haman that he determined on the destruction, not only of the offending Mordecai, but of the whole Jewish race.

Esther, the Queen, who was a Jewess, learned of the intended destruction of her race, and gave a banquet, at which she intended to see and prevail upon the King to save her people. At this banquet Esther unfolded the tale and, told the King what a wicked man proposed doing to her people. The King, in a burst of anger, demanded the name of the inhuman monster, whom Esther pointed out in the person of his Minister Haman. Frantic with rage, the King ordered his immediate execution on the gallows he was told he had prepared for Mordecai; and as the laws of the Medes and Persians could not be changed, the royal proclamation went forth that the Jews should defend themselves from their enemies on the memorable 14th of Adar. But there was little heed of this, for "fear was on the inhabitants," and instead of a day of sorrow and wailing, it became one of joy and feasting, and so ordered to be observed.

The origin of the name of the feast is from the "lots" cast by Haman, the Hebrew word for "Purim," and ever since the feast has been kept up as a season of rejoicing, in commemoration of the goodness of God to His people of Israel, whom He has declared "shall never be destroyed, even though they be in the land of their enemies."

On the Saturday preceding the Feast of Purim, sermons are preached upon the observance of the feast in the various synagogues. The evening before the day of the festival is generally a season of rejoicing, and was formerly almost as much observed amongst the Hebrews as Christmas eve is amongst Christian nations. On the morning of the day, which occurs to-morrow, there is a service in the synagogues, and the history of the origin of the feast is read instead of a regular sermon. During the evening the people meet in social gatherings, and all are merry, and congratulate each other upon the great blessing that the day commemorates. In former days, the custom generally obtained of giving and receiving presents, but of late years it has not been so generally observed.

OUR SOUTHERN STEAMERS—THE NEW STEAMSHIP WYOMING—ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.—The event of yesterday on our river front was the delivery of the new steamer Wyoming to the Southern Mail Steamship Company. About half-past 2 o'clock she moved out from Kaighn's Point, N. J., where she was built, and steamed slowly up to the Company's wharf, second below Spruce street, where she now lies. Perhaps a more perfectly modelled craft never walked the water, and she floats almost like a feather. She is an exact *fac-simile* of the Star of the Union, differing only in the amount of tonnage. She is 200 feet in length, with 30 feet breadth of beam, and 19 feet in depth. She will carry 850 tons of merchandise. She has direct-acting engines, 46-inch cylinder. Her revolutions are 65 to 70 per minute. Wheel is 10 feet, with 17-foot pitch.

To insure safety to the passengers, she is provided with four self-righting life-boats and patent disconnecting apparatus, by which they can be thrown evenly on the surface of the sea. It will be impossible to submerge or swamp them. She is brig-rigged. James Thomas, of this city, having had that matter in charge. Her interior arrangements, with cabins above and below deck, are exceedingly chaste and complete. Her contractor was Mr. Henry Simons, of Kaighn's Point, and her machinery was made by the National Armor Shipping Company, at the same place, and works to a charm. She is rated first-class, cost $91,781·23, and has a marine insurance of $50,000. She is intended solely for the Savannah trade, and is under command of Captain Teal, formerly of the Tonawanda, of which she is the consort.

The Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, New Orleans via Havana, same line of steamers, arrived shortly after midnight, making the run in seven days, with a large freight and passengers from both cities. She lies at Arch street wharf.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

Lot No. 241, Section E, Odd Fellows' Cemetery	$15⅛
Lot No. 242, Section E, Odd Fellows' Cemetery	$15½
20 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	$10¾
50 shares Chester County Mining Co.	Not sold.
40 shares San Francisco Land Association	Not sold.
15 shares New Granada Mineral Land	Not sold.
102 shares Spruce and Pine Street RR. Co.	Not sold.
450 shares Sheridan Oil Co.	Not sold
Philadelphia and Sugar Creek Oil	1 cent.
Store, No. 9 Bank street and No. 12 Strawberry street	$38,000
18¾ acres, Bridesburg, Richmond street	$800 p. acre.
Property, with coal-yard improvement, dwellings, etc., on Ninth street, Miller street, and Washington avenue	$6100
A Residence, No. 1534 N. Broad street; $6000 may remain	$11,500
2 Lots, south of Venango street, in Apple street	$102½ each.
Susquehanna avenue—a lot, 18 by 87 feet	$45
Sixth and Master street—a four-story property	Not sold.
Venango street—2 lots in the Twenty-third Ward	$125 each.
A three-story brick and four frame houses on the Frankford road	$4300
House on Frankford road adjoining	$4000
No. 1215 Heath street, house and lot, 12 by 60 feet; $48 ground-rent	$725
No. 1127 Harmer street, house and lot	$1200
No. 1314 Hutchinson street, house and lot	$900
No. 251 Dean street, house, 14 by 70 feet	$1770
No. 620 Hallowell street, house and lot	$1216
Three ground-rents of $64, $30, and $20 per annum, out of lots of ground Reed and Cottage streets	Not sold.

THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB.—The pictures, the contributions of artists of the French Etching Club, now on exhibition at the Birch Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold on Friday evening, March 22, at 7½ o'clock. The Secretary of the Club, Mr. L. Luce, will give any information that visitors may require as to the prices of the various pictures, where they are placed, etc. The catalogue embraces some ninety-three specimens of the finest works of art that have been offered to the Philadelphia public. Most of the contributors are pupils of eminent artists, and in some cases the great artists themselves are represented by beautiful specimens of their workmanship. Among them we may mention the name of Gustave Dore, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the great delineator of the human countenance. He presents a specimen entitled "Christus Insulted by Soldiers," a brief description of which would perhaps not be amiss here. It represents Christ sitting down, with a crown of thorns upon His head, and the blood trickling down His face. One of the soldiers is represented in a kneeling posture, as if in mockery at the patient suffering of our Saviour in His trial. The great characteristic of the picture is the expression of the countenances, which are, to use the remark of a bystander, "as natural as life." The Gallery is well worth a visit, and those who are desirous of adorning their parlors with masterpieces could not do better than purchase a few of those offered at the time of sale.

AN ILL-TREATED APPRENTICE.—Yesterday afternoon while an apprentice boy was engaged in painting a cellar door of a dwelling at Twelfth and Ellsworth streets, a man by the name of John Benson came sauntering along, and, without saying a word, struck the boy in the face with his open hand. As the boy turned around to see who his assailant was, the man struck him again, and then kicking over his pot of paint, gave him a severe beating. The victim of this unprovoked outrage screamed for help, and Officer Cope of the First District came up and arrested Benson. After a hearing before Alderman Lutz, the prisoner was committed to answer the charge of assault and battery.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.—This morning, as a lady with a small child in her arms, was getting out of one of the passenger cars near the Exchange, the conductor pulled the strap before she had time to get off the platform, and the platform-guard catching in the lady's crinoline, she was dragged for about twenty feet on the track, at the imminent risk of her own life and that of the child. This practice of starting the cars before passengers have got safe from the platform is an evil that will lead to some serious results if it is not stopped.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above fund:—

John A. Brown	$500·00	Anonymous	$7·00
W. C. Patterson	500·00	John A. Dugan	100·00
J. G. Maxwell	100·00	Harris & Stotesbury	100·00
Charles Robb	100·00	Hoff, Fontaine & Abbott	100·00
Mrs. C. Schrack	100·00	Mrs. S. (Del. Co.)	20·00
Proprietors Evening Bulletin	100·00	Tobias Wagner	300·00
Newlin, Fernley & Co.	500·00	Joseph H. Dulles	500·00
Benj. Marshall	100·00	R. R. Drake, Slatedale, Pa.	2·75
Mrs. M. S. C.	5·00	Geo. N. Allen & Bro.	100·00
Cope Brothers	500·00	Isaac Meyer	25·00
S. & W. Welsh	500·00	John Weist	100·00
Philip Fitzpatrick	100·00	L. McC. (Germ'n)	10·00
John T. Lewis & Bro.	250·00	Morgantown and vicinity, by Dr. H. Woodrop	87·30
P. McBride & Co.	100·00	Churchtown by do.	13·50
S. Morris Waln	250·00	A. P.	10·00
Z. Locke	50·00		
The Locke Slate Co.	50·00		
John Biddle	50·00		
Total			$5330·55

JAMES M. AERTSON, Treasurer,
S. E. corner Dock and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

In addition to the above sum received, there are subscriptions amounting to $1750, which, with cash donated, amount to $7080·55.

DEATH OF A RESPECTED CITIZEN.—We regret to learn of the death, yesterday, of Mr. John Woodruff, a highly respected gentleman who, for many years past, has been a prominent manufacturer of ink in this city.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE WAR OF THE TUBS—Soap and Starch at a discount—Science victorious.—The Water-Proof Shirt Front is a move in the right direction. It is a bold stroke at the wash-tub evil. It is, in a word, cleanliness without toil. Every man becomes his own *washwoman*. By adopting it he saves trouble, vexation, time, and money; and, once in order, is always in order. The high price of muslin and linen need not trouble him, as he can do without them. Think of no more washing, starching, and ironing of white shirts, and to preserve a better appearance than before. One will last for months; thus you may travel to Paris and back with no incumbrance of white shirts; and when your Front becomes soiled you have but to turn to your wash-stand and restore it to its snowy whiteness with a little soap and water. It is but a minute's work. The Water-Proof Shirt is manufactured by McCurdy, No. 44 South Third street, second story, and is sold by furnishing stores at 25 cents each.

TEN CENTS EXPENSE IN NINE YEARS!—WASHINGTON, April 22, 1866.—Messrs. Grover & Baker—Gentlemen:—I have long thought that, in justice to the excellence of your "Sewing Machine," it was my duty to inform you that nine years since I purchased one from your agent in this city, and that I have had it in constant use since that time, and, during the entire period the expense, aside from a few needles, has been ten cents to keep it in perfect repair.

I give the above as evidence of the superiority of your machine over others, because I have used those made by other parties, but with little satisfaction. M. E. WILSON.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—Davis' Pain Killer has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication of pain, and the verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been and are its own best advertisement. Every family should keep it in their homes in case of sudden attacks of many diseases in which it is an antidote.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash to-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, for the primary diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, it always cures where other remedies fail.

THE FINE ARTS.—The lovers of art have an opportunity this evening of viewing a fine collection of paintings, by celebrated French artists, now on exhibition at Messrs. Birch & Son's Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street. They are to be sold on Friday evening.

IF PEOPLE would consult their own interests, they would look at the first-class ready-made Clothing now offered at Charles Stokes & Co.'s establishment; and not only look, but buy.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FANCY SHIRTS! FANCY SHIRTS!
M'INTIRE & BROTHER.
VARIETY, ZEPHYR, AND GENTS' FURNISHING,
1035 CHESNUT STREET.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

CUMMINGS.—On the 18th instant, JENNIE, the beloved wife of Thomas Cummings, in the 20th year of her age.

Beloved by all who knew her.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Philip H. Klohse, No. 1228 Ellsworth street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, JOS. C. DAVIS, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 229 S. Front street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

JARDEN.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ANNIE JARDEN, daughter of John and Sarah Widener.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1022 Coates street, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery. **

SIMONS.—On the morning of the 20th instant, SUSIE, daughter of John P. and Maria Simons, aged 19 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

WOODRUFF.—On the 19th instant, Mr. JOHN WOODRUFF, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1377 N. Thirteenth street, on Saturday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery. ***

SEWING MACHINE SCREW-DRIVERS OF superior quality—temper guaranteed. Dealers are solicited to test them. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

KITCHEN, COOKING, AND HOUSEKEEPing Hardware. Numerous articles of them may be found at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR STORE USE, WE HAVE HEAVY Iron Box Mallets, Box Chisels, Crows' Feet, Box Scrapers, Truck Wheels, Ham and Butter Tasters, Tap Borers, Bung Drivers, Spigots, Faucets, and Molasses Gates, Scales and Weights.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

$15,000, $10,000, AND $5000, WITH several other sums, to invest upon mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER.
3 19 3t* Conveyancer, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 28 3mrp

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT—
Beverage of Health.
An Audience with the Emperor.—When the Danish war was over, Mr. Hoff, while in Vienna, was invited by the High Marshal of the Imperial Austrian Court to an audience with the Emperor—an honor which he had several years ago, when her Majesty the Empress, while suffering from consumption, was so greatly benefited by his Malt Extract Beverage. Mr. Hoff was exceedingly surprised when his Majesty the Emperor said:—"*I am happy at being able to reward your great services to my army, as I know that your Malt Extract has produced the best results on the battle-field, upon the condition of my suffering and sick soldiers.*"
The Emperor then handed Mr. Hoff one of his highest decorations, the Golden Cross of Merit, with the Imperial Crown.
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent,
WARD J. CAFFEE,
Drug Broker and Commission Merchant,
3 13 wsm S. E. cor. Front and Chesnut Sts.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodyna, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No 1545 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 38 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C. dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robbertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass Fifth street, above Chesnut, M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street, A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF FRAUD!
NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OR SALE
OF
Caustic Alkalies Saponifier,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
Are hereby cautioned against INFRINGING THE PATENTED RIGHTS of the
PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company,
3 19 3t PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 20.

The Philadelphia Offices.

E. Reed Meyer, Acting Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Moses A. Dropsie, and other Republican politicians from your city, are here opposing the confirmation of Messrs. Crawford and Frazier. Representative Samuel J. Randall appeared before the Finance Committee yesterday, and urged their immediate confirmation on account of the discordant condition of affairs in both the Collector's and Assessor's offices.

Collectorship of the First District.

Ex-Collector Colonel John H. Taggart is here prospecting around.

The Bread-and-Butter Brigade.

It is expected that some of the members of this brigade in your city will undergo the Senatorial guillotine this afternoon.

The Ninth Internal Revenue District.

The confirmation of Mr. George Sanderson, Ex-Mayor of Lancaster, and editor of Buchanan's home organ, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania (Thaddeus Stevens' District), causes considerable surprise here.

An Indian Treaty.

Commissioner L. V. Bogy yesterday concluded a treaty with the Chippewa bands of Indians, now residing in Minnesota, by which they dispose of a large portion of land now occupied by them to the Government, and accept a reservation further West.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Legal Intelligence see Second Edition.*]

THE EDMUNDSON HOMICIDE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The case of James W. Edmundson, who is charged with shooting Henry C. Walters, early on Sunday morning, the 16th of September, 1866, at Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich streets, was fixed for this morning.

A jury was empannelled without much difficulty; and Mr. Dwight opened the case for the Commonwealth, by stating the facts of the case to the jury, which were in brief as follows:—It transpired in the southern part of the city, early on Sunday morning. There had been an alarm of fire in a small brick house which stands upon the south side of Greenwich street, between Second street and Moyamensing avenue. At the corner of Second street and Moyamensing avenue stands the tavern of Mrs. Bouvier. In that tavern were a party of firemen, and there is where it is alleged the disturbance first commenced. The Commonwealth will be enabled to prove to you that the man who came out, put his foot upon the curbstone, pulled out a pistol and fired at Henry C. Walters, was the prisoner, James W. Edmundson.

The examination of the witnesses for the Commonwealth was then commenced.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I was the Coroner's physician in September last, and made a post mortem examination on the body of Henry Walters on the 16th day of September last, at No. 120 Prune street; I found a gunshot wound on the left side of the chest, over the upper part of the third rib, near its junction with the third bone; the ball entered the cavity of the chest at that point, passed through upper lobe of the left lung, through the aorta near its union with the heart, through the right lung, and was found in the right pleural cavity (ball shown); that cavity was found filled with blood; the deceased came to his death in consequence of the gunshot wound described.

Cross-examined—The wound was inward, backward, and to the right, diagonally across the body; deceased was of about medium height, I think; I took no note of it; there was no appearance of powder about the wound; I did not examine the clothing; there were no shreds of the clothing in the wound.

Miss Kate Walters sworn—I am a sister of Henry Clay Walters; he was brought home dead; I live No. 120 Prime street; he was brought home about 2 A. M. the 16th of September last; I saw Dr. Shapleigh at the house; he made an examination of my brother's remains.

Dr. Shapleigh recalled—The bullet is flattened on one side.

Samuel McIlvain sworn—I live No. 1200 S. Second street; I knew Walters; I was at Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street; I was near him at the time he was shot; he was standing at Greenwich street and Moyamensing avenue, near the corner where the fire was; I had a conversation with him about the fire; I asked him how the fire originated; I hadn't been in conversation with him long before there were several shots fired; Walters put his hands on his breast and staggered; he worked himself up again, and half ran and half staggered about forty or fifty feet, when he fell into my arms; I don't know in what part of the body he was shot; the blood came from his breast; they were shooting when I went for the doctor; I asked him if he was hurt much; but he couldn't speak; when I came back from the doctor's the body was removed; I did not see Ellinger then.

Question by a juror, "How far is the lamp from the plug?" A. About eight or ten feet; it is a very wide pavement; Walters was not equipped.

Officer Shear sworn—I was down at the fire, but did not see Walters there; I saw a kind of riot going on; I could not recognize any man that had a pistol.

James Barnett sworn—I was at the fire; I didn't see Walters before he was shot, but saw him shortly after he was shot; he was lying in Greenwich street, just below the avenue, alongside of a marble shop; I ran into Mr. Bouvier's yard to save myself, and climbed up on a shed to get into Greenwich street; I got into the street; then I saw Walters laying there; he was picked up and carried into Bouvier's.

Cross-examined—I don't know who picked him up; I had charge of him for a few moments; no one was with me.

Re-examination—I saw the body picked up; don't know who picked it up.

James Martin sworn—I was at the fire; it was about half-past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning; I have known Walters by sight for about a year; I was standing by the barber-shop on the avenue when he was shot; Walters was standing about three feet from the plug on Greenwich street; I could see it from where I stood; I was about fifteen feet off; I was not examined by the Coroner; I could not describe Edmundson's clothes; *he had no fire hat on;* I could not tell whether he had a hat on or not; I didn't see the Weccacoe Engine there that night; "Swallow" Martin is my uncle; he was not in the beer saloon that night.

The Court at half-past one took a recess until three o'clock.

Central Police Station Cases.

Before Alderman Beitler to-day L. M. Hoseia, with several aliases, was arraigned upon the charge of forgery.

Dr. Boyer testified that the defendant got $2000 from him on a check for $6800, which, he said, he had deposited in the First National Bank of Cincinnati (draft shown); it was on the 13th of March when the draft was presented; he went to New York that evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Woolston—He told me that his mother had deposited the money, and showed me a telegraph despatch to that effect. The only money I received was $1100 in gold from him. He offered to go to Cincinnati and settle the matter with me.

Mr. Duesse knew defendant eight days ago; he borrowed his watch; I gave him a note for $80, for which he gave me a sub-draft on Cincinnati; he told me then his mother had deposited $8000 in First National Bank of Cincinnati to his credit; he felt very much annoyed that the money had not been deposited; he stated to me that he had some money that he would lend me, and he desired the note for it; I got my watch from the Detectives.

Mr. William S. Anderson—I filled the drafts up, and Mr. Hoseia signed them; it was done in the office of the Lapierre House.

Mr. George W. Howard—I am acquainted with L. M. Hoseia, formerly Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, now residing in Cincinnati; the defendant is not the man; I think the Colonel is in the wholesale dry goods business.

Mr. J. A. Keenan knew the prisoner; always heard his mother call him Willie, or William; have known him about eight months; he lived with me at No. 250 S. Third street about two months; I never knew him as L. M. Hosela.

The hearing was going on when our report closed.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$3000 Phila & Erie 6s.. 91¾	100 sh Read R.......s30.. 50⅞
$1000 U S 7-30s..Je.........105½	200 do............... 50⅞
$1000 Pa 5s..cp..Jy....... 95¾	100 do.........b30.. 50·94
$1000 City 6s, Old........ 67¾	600 do.........s60.. 50¾
$300 Sch N 7 p c b l.... 84	100 do.........b60.. 51
4 sh Penna R........ 56½	100 do............... 51
10 do.........b5.. 56⅝	200 do.........b30.. 51
29 do................ 56¾	100 sh Cata Pf............ 30½
400 sh Ger P R......b30.. 28½	40 sh Lehigh N.......... 53½
100 sh N Central........ 45	
SECOND BOARD.	
$10000 5-20s '65..cp...Jy...107	200 sh Reading.....b30.. 51
$1000 City 6s, New...s5..101¾	200 sh Cata Pf.......b30.. 30½
40 sh Wilm'n R......... 55	200 sh Ocean Oil.......... 2·81
27 sh 13th & 15th.... 20¾	

THE ZOETROPE, OR WHEEL OF LIFE.
A new and interesting instrument for the amusement of the family circle, for sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
3 20 4tr No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.;
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 20.

The Baltimore City Government.

The loyal City Councils of Baltimore have arrived in this city in a body, to ask Congress to take action to prevent the State Government of Maryland from legislating the present city government of Baltimore out of office.

Reconstruction and the Adjournment of Congress.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was sent to the President this afternoon, and it is given out that he will notify Congress of his action upon it on Saturday. The House in that event will effect an adjournment on Monday or Tuesday, and the Senate may remain in session a few days longer to confirm appointments.

Publication of Reports, Speeches, Etc.

Senator Conkling will take strong ground in opposition to the ressolution of Mr. Conness for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation in relation to newspaper publications of proceedings in Executive session. He holds that correspondents should not be held to account for publishing whatever they can obtain in regard to such proceedings, and that the Senate, for the credit of its own leaky members, should not make any stir in that matter.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Chair laid before the Senate a petition, numerously signed by women of Ohio, for the extension of the right of suffrage, without regard to sex or color.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following joint resolution:—

Resolved, That all persons in the Diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously prescribed by Congress.

Mr. Sumner explained that it was the habit among our Ministers abroad, of wearing Court costumes on certain occasions, and the Committee on Foreign Relations thought it best to prohibit this.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Yates (Ill.), from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Howard (Mich.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to take possession of and pay for a portion of Long Island, Boston Harbor, for the erection of a fort. The sum of $5000 is to be paid for the property. The bill was passed.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Government warehouses on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to the highest bidder, after six days' notice. Passed.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) called up the joint resolution for the sale of certain stock held in trust for the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Pomeroy offered an amendment that no stocks shall be sold for less than their par value.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the Journal of yesterday having been dispensed with, Mr. Shanks (Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the facts connected with the imprisonment for life, in Canada, of the Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Anderson, Indiana, and pastor of the Catholic church at that place, and what means, if any, should be taken for his release. Adopted.

Mr. Logan (Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Foreign Affairs to inquire why the claims of American citizens against the British Government, commencing with those reported by the President January 19, 1859, in compliance with the Senate resolution of the 14th of June, 1858, and including all that have arisen since that date, have not been paid, and to report what in the judgment of the committee ought to be done in order to secure a speedy settlement of all such claims. Adopted.

Jacob Benton, member elect from New Hampshire presented himself, had the oath administered to him by the Speaker, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill (Pa.), the Senate was requested to return to the House the joint resolution to change the name of a steamship.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) introduced a joint resolution respecting the sales of public lands, and pre-emption and homestead claims, between the cities of San Jose and San Francisco, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Julian asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the forfeiture to the United States of bonds granted to the several States of the South in 1856, to aid in the construction of sundry railroads, which grants have expired by limitation.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Baker (Ill.) offered a resolution reciting that, in view of the greater liberty and larger recognition of manhood which had followed the suppression of the Rebellion, it was eminently fitting that the Government should be placed, if possible, in better relations to the working people, and instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of constituting a standing committee on labor. Adopted.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) introduced a bill to amend the act of February 26, 1853, to regulate fees and costs of clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the United States Circuit and District Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) introduced a joint resolution enacting that any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals for presentation as a gift to the United States Government, or to any State or city Government, shall be admitted free of duty under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Passed.

Mr. Logan (Ill.) introduced a joint resolution instructing the Second Auditor to audit and settle the accounts of line officers of the army, to the extent of their pay in all cases where they make affidavit of their inability to make their monthly report or return, by reason of their having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or by any accident or casualty of war, are unable to account for property in their possession. Passed.

Mr. Hooper (Utah) presented the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the contemplated State of Deseret, for the admission of the State into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Halsey presented a memorial of the representatives of Thomas W. Harvey, deceased, for the extension of his patent for the manufacture of wood screws. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Schofield (Pa.), from the Committee on Elections, called up for action, the report of the Committee on the contested election case from Colorado Territory, which concludes with a resolution, referring the evidence of Hunt and Chillicott to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report which, if either of the claimants is entitled to his seat.

The minority, Messrs. Kerr, Nicholson, and Poland, report a resolution, that Mr. Hunter is entitled to his seat.

Mr. Cook, for himself and Mr. Upson, offered a substitute for the minority resolution, declaring that Chillicott is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) offered an amendment to the majority resolution, declaring that, pending the decision of the question, Mr. Chillicott be sworn in as the sitting delegate.

The question was discussed for an hour.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session at Harrisburg—Seventh Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The Conference met at 9 o'clock this morning. The services were by Rev. A. Cookman. Rev. W. F. Talbot was returned as a supernumerary, with an appointment.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported resolutions expressing the duty of the pastor to devote time and labor to the interests of this department, to the classification of the scholars, the continuance of the schools during the entire year, the identification of the schools with the public congregations, etc. Adopted.

The Committee on the case of Rev. D D. Hudson acquitted him of the charges and recommended the passage of his character, which was adopted.

Resolutions requiring the presentation of complaints to those against whom they are preferred, previous to the meeting of the Conference, were passed.

The Committee on the case of Rev. J. C. Gregg reported that there were no grounds whatever for the charges which had been preferred against him.

The Committee on the Bible Cause reported resolutions recognizing the importance of the distribution of the Scriptures, etc.

The Committee on Temperance made a report regretting the wide-spread increase of intemperance, attributing this to the license system existing; the manufacturers' use of domestic wines; that it is the duty of the ministers, by example, precept, and labor, to work against the curse; recommending the formation of juvenile organizations; commending Governor Geary and the members of Congress for their decided stand in favor of temperance.

The Committee on the State of the Church reported 16 churches in Snow Hill District in the hands of the Church South, and one in the hands of the Methodist Protestants; extending the sympathy of the Conference to that portion of the work, and stating that one thousand dollars would be necessary to meet the expenses of cases now pending in the Courts of the Peninsula, these churches being regularly deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and consequently unlawfully held.

The Committee on Church Extension reported resolutions giving their judgment that $20,000 are required to meet the necessities of their work, and that in November next the Annual Collection be taken, the ministers giving all available information. Adopted.

Revs. Thomas Montgomery and Jonathan Turner were granted supernumerary relations without appointment.

The Stewards presented their report of collections, the draft on charter fund, etc., amounting to $9790·58, an increase on the previous message; also, that the number of claimants had increased.

Resolutions presenting the claims of this cause as among the first upon our people, recommending the taking of collections in October and November; the necessity of economy and securing of life-insurance policies on the part of active ministers, etc., were reported and adopted, and the funds distributed.

On motion, the thanks of the Conference were extended to Rev. J. B. McCullough for his arduous duties as Treasurer of the Board of Stewards.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE SHENANDOAH; OR, THE LAST CONFEDERATE CRUISER. By Cornelius E. Hunt. New York: Carleton. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

We doubt if Southern soldiers and Southern sailors will ever cease to write stupid books detailing their adventures. The one before us is more than ordinarily dull. It has nothing to enliven it. The Shenandoah burned a score of whalers, and that was all she did. She never had a fight. Her captain appears, by the making out of Mr. Hunt, to be little better than a thief, and Mr. Hunt himself seems to be a good deal of a coward. The work has no redeeming quality, and can be of no possible interest to any but the crew of the pirate herself. It is printed in large type, and has a wood-cut of the Shenandoah as a frontispiece.

MOSEBY AND HIS MEN. By J. Marshall Crawford. New York: Carleton. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

Yet another of the Southern war narratives. It is of the stereotyped class, filled with uninteresting details, and abounding in all the usual buncombe display, which is so liberally scattered through all such adventures. We speak impartially when we say that it will not repay perusal. It is filled with hideous woodcuts of men of whom we never heard, and is altogether such a poor work that we wonder Mr. Carleton has consented to its publication.

SWEDENBORG'S "HEAVEN AND HELL."

HEAVEN AND ITS WONDERS AND HELL. FROM THINGS SEEN AND HEARD. By Emanuel Swedenborg. Originally published in Latin at London, A. D. 1758. 8vo., pp. 454. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

When Swedenborg announced, about a century ago, the actual existence of a spiritual world in immediate proximity to the natural, like cause and effect, he was regarded as a visionary whose claims were too preposterous to be entertained. But a great change has come over mankind; and doctrines which were utterly rejected in his day are now preached from thousands of pulpits and by ministers of every denomination of Christians, many of whom have never read a line of his writings, and who have no idea how wonderfully his teachings accord, not only with all the recent scientific discoveries, but with the most advanced mind of the religious world.

Swendenborg was no sectarian—he wrote for the *whole world*—his system is too vast and comprehensive to be appropriated by a puny sect; and whilst his philosophy is making rapid progress, his followers as a sect have met with little success. Whatever may be thought of his claims as a whole, the spirit of sincere piety which pervades his works, his devout acknowledgment of the divinity of Christ, and his reverence for the Holy Scriptures, should entitle him to a respectful hearing from both ministers and laymen in all branches of the Christian Church.

The volume before us, as to paper, typography, and binding, is one of the most beautiful ever published in this country, and we congratulate Messrs. Lippincott & Co. on the perfection to which they have brought the art of book-making. We quote:—

Man after death has every sense, and all the memory, thought, and affection, which he had in the world; and he leaves behind him nothing but his terrestrial body.

That when a man passes from the natural into the spiritual world, he takes with him all things belonging to him as a man except his terrestrial body, has been proved to me by manifold experience. For when he enters the spiritual world, or the life after death, he is in a body as he was in the natural world; and to all appearance in the same body, since neither touch nor sight can detect any difference. But his body is spiritual, and thus is separated or purified from things terrestrial; and when what is spiritual touches and sees what is spiritual, it is just the same to sense as when what is natural touches and sees what is natural. Hence when a man first becomes a spirit, he is not aware that he has deceased, and believes that he is still in the body which he had when he was in the world. A human spirit also enjoys every external and internal sense which he possessed in the world. He sees as before; he hears and speaks as before; he smells and tastes as before; and when he is touched he feels as before. He also longs, desires, wishes, thinks, reflects, is affected, loves, and wills as before. And he who is delighted with studies reads and writes as before. In a word, when man passes from one life into the other, or from one world into the other, it is just as if he passed from one place to another; and carries with him all things which he possessed in himself as a man, so that it cannot be said that man after death—which is only the death of the terrestrial body—has lost anything that belonged to himself. He carries with him his natural memory also, for he retains all things whatsoever which he has heard, seen, read, learned, and thought in the world, from earliest infancy even to the end of life. But because the natural objects which are in the memory cannot be reproduced in the spiritual world, they are quiescent, just as they are with a man in this world when he does not think of them; but still they are reproduced when the Lord pleases. The sensual man cannot possibly believe that such is the state of man after death, because he does not comprehend it; for the sensual man cannot think otherwise than naturally, even about spiritual things; whatever therefore is not palpable to the bodily sense, that is, whatever he does not see with his eyes, and touch with his hands, he affirms has no existence; as we read of Thomas, in John xx, 25, 27, 29.

THE FIRST STATE OF MAN AFTER DEATH.

There are three states through which man passes after death, before he enters either heaven or hell. The first state is that of his exteriors; the second, that of his interiors; and the third, that of his preparation. These states are passed through in the world of spirits. But there are some who do not pass through them, but immediately after death are either taken up into heaven or cast into hell. They who are immediately taken up into heaven are those who have been regenerated, and thus prepared for heaven, in the world. They who have become so regenerated and prepared that they need only to cast off natural defilements with the body, are immediately conveyed by the angels to heaven. I have seen them taken up soon after the hour of death. But they who have been interiorly wicked, though to outward appearance good, and thus have filled their wickedness with deceit, and have used goodness as a means of deceiving, are immediately cast into hell. I have seen some such cast into hell directly after death—one of the most deceitful, with his head downwards and feet upwards; and others in other ways. There are also some who immediately after death are cast into caverns, and are thus separated from those who are in the world of spirits, and are taken out thence and let in thither by turns: these are they who, under civil pretenses, have dealt wickedly with the neighbor. But the latter and the former are few in comparison with those who are kept in the world of spirits, and there according to divine order are prepared for heaven or for hell.

As to what concerns the first state, which is the state of the exteriors, man comes into that immediately after death. Every man as to his spirit has exteriors and interiors. The exteriors of the spirit are those whereby he accommodates his body in the world, especially his face, speech, and gestures, to consociation with others; but the interiors of the spirit are those which belong to his proper will and consequent thought, which are rarely manifested in the face, the speech, and the manner. For man is accustomed from infancy to assume the appearance of friendship, of benevolence, and of sincerety, and to conceal the thoughts of his own proper will; hence from habit he assumes a moral and civil life in externals, whatever he may be in internals. In consequence of this habit, a man scarcely knows what his internals are, nor does he pay any attention to them.

The first state of man after death is similar to his state in the world, because then in like manner he is in externals. He has also a similar face, similar speech, and a similar mind (*animus*), thus a similar moral and civil life. In consequence of this, he is not aware but that he is still in the world, unless he adverts to those things which present themselves, and to those which were said to him by the angels when he was raised up, that he is now a spirit. Thus one life is continued into the other, and death is only the passage [from the natural to the spiritual world].

Because the spirit of man recently departed from the world is such, therefore he is then recognized by his friends, and by those whom he had known in the world; for spirits recognize another, not only from his face and speech, but also from the sphere of his life when they come near him. When any one in the other life thinks of another, he also brings the other's face before him in thought, and at the same time many of the circumstances of his life; and when he does this, the other becomes present, as if he were sent for and called. This occurs in the spiritual world, from the fact that thoughts are there communicated, and that there are no spaces there, such as exist in the natural world. Hence it is that all, when they first come into the other life, are recognized by their friends, relations, and those with whom they were in any way acquainted; and that they also converse together, and afterwards associate according to their friendship in the world. I have frequently heard that those who came from the world rejoiced at seeing their friends again, and that their friends in turn rejoiced that they had come to them. This is a common occurrence:—that one married partner meets the other, and they mutually congratulate each other; they also remain together for a time, longer or shorter according to the delight that had attended their dwelling together in the world.

THE CHRISTIAN HYMNAL. Hymns with Tunes for the Services of the Church. Compiled and edited by Rev. Frank Sewall.

This is the title of a new and attractive volume published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. We consider it as marking an era in the choir-book literature of this country.

In the first place, almost every hymn in the collection is wedded to its own tune—a great and decisive improvement. We never think for a moment to divorce the tunes of our everyday songs from the words for which they have been composed. We see a propriety in every patriotic song, every love song, yea, every child's song having its own definite tune—we admit that they belong together, and would deem it preposterous to separate them. Who, for instance, could sing "Home, Sweet Home," or the "Last Rose of Summer," to any other tunes than those composed for them in the first place, and to which they have always been sung? But while our sense of the musical adaptation of words and tunes is so keen in our secular songs, we never hesitate to tear asunder any church tunes and church hymns; the law that the music expresses the same sentiments as the words for which it has been composed, does not seem to extend in our eyes to sacred tunes and sacred hymns. Now, if this law is true in the one case, it must be true in the other; and we do not see any reason why each church hymn should not have its own individual tune, expressing in music what the hymn expresses in words. We welcome, therefore, the "Christian Hymnal" as a move in the right direction, and we hope that the reconciliation there effected, of good church tunes with appropriate hymns, will be respected by the leaders of choirs, and that the example there set will be followed by the compilers of our future choir-books.

"THE RICH HUSBAND."—Mrs. J. H. Riddell's new novel, to be published on Saturday next by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is by the author of "George Geith," which alone will secure for it a wide circle of readers. It has an intrinsic excellence, the narrative being well sustained throughout, clear, concise, glowing, and ladylike, while the dialogue shows great skill in perception and arrangement. A well-known reviewer says:—"The writings of this lady bear the impress of genius, consecrated to the noblest purposes. They may be put into the hands of all classes without the least hesitation; and no better service could be rendered to the age than to inspire it with a love of these productions. We recommend this book to our readers, and especially to our female readers."

"New America," by William Hepworth Dixon, has been greeted with marked success. It is a book which is specially adapted to our citizens, inasmuch as it graphically describes life among the Mormons, and travels through all sections of our country. We made, some time ago, extracts illustrating the elegant and attractive style in which the work is written. So great has been the success of this book, that, notwithstanding the comparatively short time it has been before the public, a third edition is called for in England, and the very handsome American edition, from the well-known publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., is taken up rapidly. The work is well suited to please and profit, as it gives interesting delineations, happy reminiscences, and statistics, which makes it, on the whole, a desirable book.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street, a copy of a pleasant little satire entitled "Parson Sourball's Excursion Tour." By a Philadelphia Parson. It is written in a happy vein of quiet humor, which makes it amusing without being bitter, and displays observation and a keen appreciation of the ridiculous.

MEMOIRS OF A PARISIAN BEAUTY.

THE succession of changes in national affairs which can and do occur during the life of one individual, is vividly called to mind by the publication of the "Memoirs of Madame Récamier." The utter instability of thrones, and the greater permanence sometimes granted to a human being than to a dynasty of kings, is well illustrated by the fact that while seven governments were erected in France, each successively came to an end while Madame Récamier lived on. One woman outliving seven national powers is a sight seldom presented, and is fearfully suggestive of the weakness of authority. Born in 1777, Jeanne Barnard married M. Récamier at the age of fifteen. During her childhood she was present at one of the state dinners of Louis XVI, and was sent for by Marie Antoinette, who, struck with her beauty, desired to see her alone. Thrown at once, by the wealth of her husband, into the best society of the gayest city of the world, she was the intimate of all the moving spirits of the Revolution, and was presented to General Napoleon Bonaparte on his return from Italy. She inspired Lucien Bonaparte with a violent passion, and was constantly persecuted by his attentions. While affiliating with the Liberals, she saw the Republic and First Consul sink and an Empire take their place. She still kept her house open to all the disaffected, and so bitter did Napoleon become towards her that he proclaimed that "any foreign Minister who frequented Madame Récamier's *salons* was an enemy of the Emperor." While thus receiving and acting as a centre to all the Republicans of France, she came in contact with the renowned Fouché, Minister of Police, who was at first not insensible to her charms, but, finally, irritated by her continual correspondence with the exiled Madame de Staël, caused her to be sent to personally comfort her illustrious friend. She was banished from Paris in 1811. At the same time the celebrated Mathieu de Montmorency underwent a similar sentence. The imprisonment of Napoleon at Elba freed her from banishment, and she, in company with the other enemies of the Empire, hastened at once to Paris. During the hundred days of the return of the Little Corporal, she remained unmolested at the capital, and with his final defeat became once more the reigning belle of Paris. It was during the winter of 1814 that she fascinated the Duke of Wellington, who, notwithstanding his *prestige* as conqueror of her foe, is honored with no other entry in her journal than—"Met the Duke at Madame de Staël's. He pays me a visit next day. Continuation of his visits. He writes me unmeaning notes, which all resemble each other." Such a judgment on the admiration of the victor of the world's victor shows how satiated Madame Récamier must have been with the homage of the great. It was during the reign of Louis XVIII that she first became intimate with Chateaubriand, between whom and Madame Récamier there ever existed the sincerest friendship. The entire reign of that monarch found her life intermingled with those of Montmorency and Chateaubriand; and the disgrace of the latter, to which, to a great extent, must be ascribed the overthrow of that monarch's policy, estranged her from the royal family as much as it did the disgraced Minister. The accession of Charles X restored the late ministry to power, and throughout all of that reign she was in the innermost secrets of the State councils. Although bearing no title, with no literary reputation, and having lost to a great extent her surpassing beauty, she still exerted a mighty influence in the affairs of France.

Her intimacy with Hortense Beauharnais, Queen of Sweden and mother of the present Emperor of France, brought her into contact with Louis Napoleon; and after his *fiasco* at Strasbourg, and when he lay in prison at the Conciergerie, she was one of the few who visited him and received his distracted mother into her house. He never forgot her kindness; and when years afterwards he was once more in Paris as a Deputy, he called at once at her house. She was then sinking rapidly, and failed to see him. In her old age, when all her friends had been taken from her one by one, and Chateaubriand was the only one left of that brilliant galaxy of gems that surrounded the throne at the Bourbon Restoration, she became attached to the Count de Chambord, heir to the French throne by right of birth, and between them there existed until her death the relation of mother and son, although they were compelled to communicate by correspondence, as he was not allowed to visit France. At last, at the age of seventy-two, she expired in 1849. Had her life been spared a year longer, she would have witnessed an eighth change in the Government of France, in the accession of the son of her friend Hortense, of Sweden.

The life of such a woman must be remarkable, and it is only to be regretted that she left no autobiography to present a connected chain of the remembrances of her eventful life. While all the changes which her eventful life witnessed in France were transpiring, it is curious to note that the sister kingdom of Great Britain had no revolution whatever, and the unbroken succession of monarchs contrasts strangely with the tumult and turmoil across the Straits. Her life presents one good lesson, as it teaches the immense influence which can be secured by tact and amiability where talent is not possessed, and where beauty has faded with the lapse of time. It was the beauty of Madame Récamier which first attracted to her the powerful, but we must look to her kindly disposition to discover the power which retained her popularity when that beauty had vanished with old age.

THE STORY OF ARTEMAS WARD.

BY A FELLOW REPORTER.

The writer of this article, associated with the deceased humorist on a daily journal of the Western press, possessed, perhaps, opportunities for understanding his peculiarities better than those who mingled with him in the zenith of his remarkable fame. When I knew him he was "a poor young man," localizing for the Cleveland *Plaindealer*—a journal, apropos, that has turned out more literary men, men of genius, than perhaps any other daily journal of the great West. For instance, in the person of its former owner and editor, Joseph W. Gray, whose life was so sadly cut short, it possessed a political paragraphist and a brilliant wit, whose writings and sayings ten years ago enjoyed a national renown. The bosom-friend of the lamented Douglas, he stood by the "Little Giant" through all the mighty conflicts of that daring and undaunted statesman, suffering political decapitation as Postmaster of the lucrative office in Cleveland rather than trim his sails to meet the exactions of the old Public Functionary—Jeems Buchanan. (Pardon me if I cannot speak with respect even now of this man.)

Then there was the author of "Round the Block," John B. Bouton, afterwards connected with the *Journal of Commerce*, and still, I believe, a writer on one of the daily papers of New York. Bouton was scarcely past his majority when he came upon the *Plaindealer*, like Browne, a tall, slim New Englander. His was a racy pen, and he possessed a poetical temperament, which sparkled with bright and pretty gems. He bade fair to become an author of no mean repute, and, though he has given the world but one book—and that a fiction of no remarkable power—I still believe him capable of something which shall be enduring.

Bouton was followed by William E. McLaren, now an eloquent missionary in some distant part of the globe, but then a poet, whose contributions to the *Knickerbocker* and other magazines were fraught with the divine inspiration of which true poesy is born.

Next came a brilliant young Hebrew, who has since risen to great distinction among his own people—Benjamin F. Peixoth, at present the Grand Master of the I. O. B. B., a Jewish order, like the Masons, spread throughout the country. His writings are in the quick, nervous, florid, and fascinating type of the Orient. He is more of an orator than writer, though excelling in each gift, for with him it is a gift of rare and singular power.

Then came Charles F. Browne, then A. M. Griswold, the "Fat Contributor," "Hun Ki Dori;" then William A. Collins, owner and present editor of the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, and a man of rare mental parts.

Browne came from Toledo to Cleveland, having been a brief while upon a daily paper in that city. His columns or department—the local—was never distinguished for the dry record and chronicle for which such are generally reputed. He could not gather the dry details of a new block of buildings, nor fathom the mysteries of a boiler-shop, nor plunge into the depths of the "largest and most elegant stock of goods this side of New York."

To him everything wore a comical aspect. He saw fun in everything. His lips were always smiling. Genial to all, everything that came within his quick, penetrating, observant eye, wore its grotesque shape.

"His eye begets occasion for his wit,
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest."

This was literally true of him. His first striking essays of wit were his caricatures of local politicians. These were drawn to the life. The "Western Reserve" at the time had its Giddings, its Wade, its Spalding, its Tilden, and its D. K. Carter. It has some of these still. His pencil-photographs of these were of the most grotesque and side-splitting character. By-and-by he came to write his "A. Ward" letters from Baldinsville. These set the town in such a roar that it was caught up and carried throughout the land and across the "big pond," and is still echoing its hearty mirth—though it will lull now for a brief while to weep tears over the grave of the early dead. These letters were reprinted everywhere in this country and in Great Britain. His famous "Piccolomini" criticism shared a like reputation, convulsing the fair, sweet songstress herself by its inimitable humor. In Cleveland, Browne was the cynosure of all the wits of the town. By them he was throned a monarch of mirth, and at his feet were spread the rarest tributes of their excessive adulation. He quitted Cleveland and came to New York with letters to distinguished authors, which he never presented. He won his own way here, as he had won it in the West. He literally laid the corner-stone of his own renown, and his magnet lay alone in his genius. His ascent of the ladder of fame was rapid beyond all parallel. He became world-renowned before he had reached his twenty-fifth birth-day, and he died lacking a year of his thirtieth.

He was his own worst enemy. Too yielding, his associates were more of the Bohemian type, because he was, indeed, the Prince of Bohemians. He did not, indeed, attain "the dignity of literature" in the exalted sense of that noble profession, for he was deficient in education, his range of reading restricted, and his life never that of a student. Nor was there any affectation of the "dignity of literature" in his composition. He had no affectation about him; he was a naturalist without even the knowledge of a single science; and yet to him all things wore their natural color. He never assumed to be anything more than what he really was, and he was as much at home in one place as in another, if the people were only human and natural.

He utterly scorned all and every attempt at cant and hypocrisy, and was as keenly alive to his own demerits and deficiencies as the most acute of his critics. What Bobby Burns was as a poet, Charley Browne was as a humorist—a simple, unaffected original—a genius whose heart beat warm and true, whose human nature filled every household with gladness. He was emphatically the humorist of the people; to them he was something more than the "Great Showman" in literature. He is gone in his early manhood, with all his virtues and imperfections on his head. The latter were of the head, not of the heart, which was ever as genial, and joyous, and gladsome as an unclouded summer's day. Let us

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God."

N. G. HOYT.

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195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
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Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27§

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

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This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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2 22fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale; and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS:
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WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
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THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
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Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 9 1m

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE TWENTY-SECOND LECTURE.

CAUDLE COMES HOME IN THE EVENING AS MRS. CAUDLE HAS "JUST STEPPED OUT SHOPPING"—ON HER RETURN AT TEN, CAUDLE REMONSTRATES.

"You ought to have had a slave, yes, a black slave, and not a wife. I'm sure I'd better been born a negro at once—much better. *What's the matter now?* Well, I like that. Upon my life, Mr. Caudle, that's very cool. I can't leave the house just to buy a yard of ribbon, but you storm enough to carry the roof off. *You didn't storm?—you only spoke?* Spoke, indeed! No, sir; I've not such superfine feelings, and I don't cry out before I'm hurt. But you ought to have married a woman of stone, for you feel for nobody: that is, for nobody in your own house. I only wish you'd show some of your humanity at home, if ever so little—that's all.

"What do you say? *Where's my feelings, to go a-shopping at night?* When would you have me go? In the broiling sun, making my face like a gipsy's. I don't see anything to laugh at, Mr. Caudle; but you think of anybody's face before your wife's. Oh! that's plain enough, and all the world can see it. I dare say, now, if it was Miss Prettyman's face—now, now, Mr. Caudle! What are you throwing yourself about for? I suppose Miss Prettyman isn't so wonderful a person that she isn't to be named? I suppose she's flesh and blood. What? *You don't know?* Ha! I don't know that.

"What, Mr. Caudle? *You'll have a separate room—you'll not be tormented in this manner?* No, you won't, sir—not while I'm alive. A separate room! And you call yourself a religious man, Mr. Caudle. I'd advise you to take down the Prayer Book, and read over the Marriage Service. A separate room, indeed! Caudle, you're getting quite a heathen. A separate room! Well, the servants would talk then! But no: no man—not the best that ever trod, Caudle—should ever make me look so contemptible.

"I sha'n't go to sleep; and you ought to know me better than to ask me to hold my tongue. Because you come home when I've just stepped out to do a little shopping, you're worse than a Fury. I should like to know how many hours I sit up for you! What do you say? *Nobody wants me to sit up?* Ha! that's like the gratitude of men—just like 'em! But a poor woman can't leave the house, that—what? *Why can't I go at reasonable hours?* Reasonable! What do you call eight o'clock? If I went out at eleven and twelve, as you came home, then you might talk; but seven or eight o'clock—why it's the cool of the evening; the nicest time to enjoy a walk, and, as I say, do a little bit of shopping. Oh, yes, Mr. Caudle, I do think of the people that are kept in the shops just as much as you: but that's nothing at all to do with it. I know what you'd have. You'd have all those young men let away from the counter to improve what you please to call their minds. Pretty notions you pick up among a set of free-thinkers, and I don't know what! When I was a girl, people never talked of minds—intellect, I believe you call it. Nonsense! a new-fangled thing, just come up; and the sooner it goes out the better.

"Don't tell me! What are shops for, if they've not to be open late and early too? And what are shopmen, if they've not always to attend upon their customers? People pay for what they have, I suppose; and ar'n't to be told when they shall come and lay their money out, and when they sha'n't? Thank goodness! if one shop shuts, another keeps open; and I always think it a duty I owe to myself to go to the shop that's open last; it's the only way to punish the shopkeepers that are idle, and give themselves airs about early hours.

"Besides, there's some things I like to buy best at candle-light. Oh, don't talk to me about humanity! Humanity, indeed, for a pack of tall, strapping young fellows—some of 'em big enough to be shown for giants! And what have they to do? Why, nothing but to stand behind a counter, and talk civility. Yes, I know your notions; you say everybody works too much: I know that. You'd have all the world do nothing half its time but twiddle its thumbs, or walk in the parks, or go to picture-galleries and museums, and such nonsense. Very fine, indeed; but, thank goodness! the world isn't come to that pass yet.

"What do you say I am, Mr. Caudle? *A foolish woman, that can't look beyond my own fireside?* Oh, yes, I can; quite as far as you, and a great deal farther. But I can't go out shopping a little with my dear friend, Mrs. Wittles—what do you laugh at? Oh, don't they? Don't women know what friendship is! Upon my life you've a nice opinion of us! Oh, yes, we *can*—we can look outside of our own fenders, Mr. Caudle. And if we can't, it's all the better for our families. A blessed thing it would be for their wives and children if men couldn't, either. You wouldn't have lent that five pounds—and I dare say a good many other five pounds that I know nothing of—if you—a lord of the creation!—had half the sense women have. You seldom catch us, I believe, lending five pounds. I should think not.

"No: we won't talk of it to-morrow morning. You're not going to wound my feelings when I come home, and think I'm to say nothing about it. You have called me an inhuman person; you have said that I have no thought, no feeling for the health and comfort of my fellow-creatures; I don't know what you haven't called me; and only for buying a—but I shan't tell you what; no, I won't satisfy you there—but you've abused me in this manner, and only for shopping up to 10 o'clock. You've a great deal of fine compassion, you have! I'm sure the young man that served me could have knocked down an ox; yes, strong enough to lift a house: but you can pity him—oh yes, you can be all kindness for him, and for the world, as you call it. O Caudle, what a hypocrite you are! I only wish the world knew how you treated your poor wife!

"What do you say? *For the love of mercy let you sleep?* Mercy, indeed! I wish you could show a little of it to other people. Oh, yes, I *do* know what mercy means; but that's no reason I should go shopping a bit earlier than I do—and I won't. No; you've preached this over to me again and again; you've made me go to meetings to hear all about it: but that's no reason women shouldn't shop as late as they choose. It's all very fine, as I say, for you men to talk to us at meetings, where, of course, we smile and all that—and sometimes shake our pocket-handkerchiefs—and where you say we have the power of early hours in our own hands. To be sure we have; and we mean to keep it. That is, I do. You'll never catch me shopping till the very last thing; and—as a matter of principle—I'll always go to the shop that keeps open latest. It does the young men good to keep 'em close to business. Improve their minds, indeed! Let 'em out at 7, and they'd improve nothing but their billiards. Besides, if they want to improve themselves, can't they get up, this fine weather, at 3? Where there's a will there's a way, Mr. Caudle."

"I thought," writes Caudle, "that she had gone to sleep. In this hope, I was dozing off when she jogged me, and thus declared herself:—'Caudle, you want nightcaps; but see if I budge to buy 'em till 9 at night!'"

THE TWENTY-THIRD LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE "WISHES TO KNOW IF THEY'RE GOING TO THE SEASIDE, OR NOT, THIS SUMMER—THAT'S ALL."

"Hot? yes, it *is* hot. I'm sure one might as well be in an oven as in town this weather. You seem to forget it's July, Mr. Caudle. I've been waiting quietly—have never spoken; yet not a word have you said of the seaside yet. Not that I care for it myself—oh, no; my health isn't of the slightest consequence. And, indeed, I was going to say—but I won't—that the sooner, perhaps, I'm out of this world the better. Oh, yes; I dare say you think so—of course you do, else you wouldn't lie there saying nothing. You're enough to aggravate a saint, Caudle; but you shan't vex me. No; I've made up my mind, and never intend to let you vex me again. Why should I worry myself?

"But all I want to ask you is this: Do you intend to go to the seaside this summer? *Yes? You'll go to Gravesend?* Then you'll go alone, that's all I know. Gravesend! You might as well empty a salt-cellar in the New River, and call that the seaside. What? *It's handy to business?* There you are again! I can never speak of taking a little enjoyment but you fling business in my teeth. I'm sure you never let business stand in the way of your own pleasure, Mr. Caudle—not you. It would be all the better for your family if you did.

"You know that Matilda wants sea-bathing; you know it, or you ought to know it, by the looks of the child; and yet—I know you, Caudle—you'd have let the summer pass over and never said a word about the matter. What do you say? *Margate's so expensive?* Not at all. I'm sure it will be cheaper for us in the end; for if we don't go we shall be all ill—every one of us—in the winter. Not that my health is of any consequence; I know that, well enough. It never was, yet. You know Margate's the only place I can eat a breakfast at, and yet you talk of Gravesend! But what's my eating to you? You wouldn't care if I never eat at all. You never watch my appetite, like any other husband; otherwise, you'd have seen what it's come to.

"What do you say? *How much will it cost?* There you are, Mr. Caudle, with your meanness again. When you want to go yourself to Blackwell or to Greenwich, you never ask how much will it cost? What? *You never go to Blackwell?* Ha! I don't know that; and if you don't, that's nothing at all to do with it. Yes, you can give a guinea a plate for whitebait for yourself. No, sir; I'm not a foolish woman: and I know very well what I'm talking about—nobody better. A guinea a plate for whitebait for yourself, when you grudge a pint of shrimp for your poor family. Eh? *You don't grudge 'em anything?* Yes, it's very well for you to lie there and say so. *What will it cost?* It's no matter what it will cost, for we won't go at all now. No; we'll stay at home. We shall all be ill in the winter—every one of us, all but you; and nothing ever makes you ill. I've no doubt we shall all be laid up, and there'll be a doctor's bill as long as a railroad; but never mind that. It's better—much better to pay for nasty physic than for fresh air and wholesome salt water. Don't call me 'woman,' and ask, 'what it will cost.' I tell you, if you were to lay the money down before me, on that quilt, I wouldn't go now—certainly not. It's better we should be sick; yes, then you'll be pleased.

"That's right, Mr. Caudle; go to sleep. It's like your unfeeling self! I'm talking of our all being laid up; and you, like any stone, turn round and begin to go to sleep. Well, I think that's a pretty insult! *How can you sleep with such a splinter in your flesh?* I suppose you mean to call me the splinter?—and after the wife I've been to you! But no, Mr. Caudle, you may call me what you please; you'll not make me cry now. No, no; I don't throw away my tears upon any such person now. What? *Don't?* Ha! that your ingratitude! But none of you men deserve that any woman should love you. My poor heart!

"Everybody else can go out of town except us. Ha! If I'd only married Simmons—What! *Why didn't I?* Yes, that's all the thanks I get. *Who's Simmons?* Oh, you know very well who Simmons is. He'd have treated me a little better, I think. He *was* a gentleman. *You can't tell?* May be not: but I can. With such weather as this, to stay melting in London; and when the painters are coming in! *You won't have the painters in?* But you must; and if they once come in, I'm determined that none of us shall stir then. Painting in July, with a family in the house! We shall all be poisoned, of course; but what do you care for that?

"*Why can't I tell you what it will cost?* How can I or any woman tell exactly what it will cost? Of course lodgings—and at Margate, too—are a little dearer than living at your own house. *Pooh! You know that?* Well, if you did, Mr. Caudle, I suppose there's no reason in naming it. Still, if you take 'em for two months, they're cheaper than for one. No, Mr. Caudle, I shall not be quite tired of it in one month. No: and it isn't true that I no sooner get out than I want to get home again. To be sure, I was tired of Margate three years ago, when you used to leave me to walk about the beach by myself, to be stared at through all sorts of telescopes. But you don't do that again, Mr. Caudle, I can tell you.

"*What will I do at Margate?* Why, isn't there bathing, and picking up shells, and ar'n't there the packets, with the donkeys; and the last new novel, whatever it is, to read?—for the only place where I really relish a book is at the seaside. No; it isn't that I like salt with my reading, Mr. Caudle! I suppose you call that a joke? You might keep your jokes for the daytime, I think. But as I was saying—only you always will interrupt me—the ocean always seems to me to open the mind. I see nothing to laugh at; but you always laugh when I say anything. Sometimes at the seaside—specially when the tide's down—I feel so happy: quite as if I could cry.

"When shall I get the things ready? For next Sunday? *What will it cost?* I shall send for the painters to-morrow. What? *I can go and take the children, and you'll stay?* No, sir: you go with me, or I don't stir. I'm not going to be turned loose like a hen with her chickens, and nobody to protect me. So we'll go on Monday? Eh?

"*What will it cost?* What a man you are! Why, Caudle, I've been reckoning that, with buff slippers and all, we can't well do it under seventy pounds. No: I won't take away the slippers, and say fifty: it's seventy pounds and no less. Of course, what's over will be so much saved. Caudle, what a man you are! Well, shall we go on Monday? What do you say?—*You'll see?* There's a dear. Then, Monday."

"Anything for a chance of peace," writes Caudle. "I consented to the trip, for I thought I might sleep better in a change of bed."

[*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.*]

DIAMONDS.

We yesterday gave an extensive description of diamonds, their uses, value, etc., and below we now add a

List of the Principal Diamonds and Diamond-Owners in New York.

Of course, in the compass of a newspaper article, it would be utterly impossible to include even the names of all the parties who possess diamonds within the vast area of the great city of New York. But enough personal data can be given under this head to enable the reader to form at least an approximate idea of the general diffusion of diamonds among all classes of our citizens:—

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has a single stone—said to be the largest in the country—valued at $30,000. This is set with two other large stones. The lady possesses a magnificent diamond necklace, and other jewelry, valued at over $100,000.

Mrs. Riston, of Thirty-fourth street, a celebrated fashionable belle, possesses some very handsome costly jewelry—diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones. She has a solitaire, one of the handsomest in New York, estimated at $6000. The whole assortment is valued at $50,000.

Jacob Vanderpool, Fifth avenue, wears a solitaire pin worth $3000.

Mrs. Stuyvesant, daughter of Henry E. Pierrepont, wears an elegant diamond set, worth $30,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, of the Howard Hotel, wear $15,000 worth of superior stones, including some fine solitaires.

Mrs. George Henriques has some fine diamonds. She formerly owned a single stone valued at $20,000, which has passed, we believe, into the hands of Bishop & Rhein.

The Hendricks family have some costly jewels, valued at $15,000.

Mrs. Chadwick, of Fourteenth street and University place, now, we believe, in Europe, possesses diamonds estimated at $10,000.

Mrs. Poznanski, of Thirtieth street, has a set of cluster diamonds, worth about $5000.

Mr. George Osgood, Commodore Vanderbilt's son-in-law, wears a single stone valued at $5000.

Mrs. Helmbold, wife of the druggist, has some fine solitaire diamonds. Also, a fine necklace, of beautiful workmanship, valued at $10,000.

Mrs. Jarvis has a black diamond, very rare and valuable, in a ring surmounted by other diamonds; also, a rare cameo pin valued at $3500.

Miss Thorne, of Sixteenth street, now Mrs. Fox, has a solitaire diamond worth $6000, and other elegant gems.

Madame Barreda, wife of the Peruvian Minister to Madrid, who has a villa at Newport, and formerly a town-house on the Avenue, has superb diamonds, valued at upwards of $50,000, including some magnificent necklaces and earrings.

Mrs. Zynaga del Valle, her sister, wife of a rich merchant, also possesses some very valuable diamond earrings, etc. — valued at $10,000.

The family of Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, and his connections, also figure extensively in diamonds. Mr. Wolfe wears a splendid solitaire pin and ring worth $3000 each—and the ladies of his family connections have very elegant single stone earrings and other diamond jewelry—worth $30,000.

The Livingston family possess many superb diamonds—estimated, in all their branches, at $50,000.

Charley White, the minstrel, has a single diamond pin, formerly owned by James Weaver, Sr., of Brooklyn, valued at $3200.

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett has a very fine assortment of diamonds, jewelry, necklaces, and the like; many, we believe, purchased abroad, and the whole estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

Mrs. August Belmont, among other valuable jewels, has a rare cameo pin, estimated at $4000, and $25,000 worth of diamonds.

The Schermerhorn families, of Twenty-third street and of the Avenue, have valuable diamonds, estimated at over $50,000.

Mrs. Groesbeck has an assortment of diamond jewelry, valued at $5000.

Tom Merrit, the well-known sport, wears a single stone, solitaire, one of the finest in New York, worth over $4000.

Mrs. F. B. Spinola, of Livingston place, has diamonds valued at $10,000.

Mrs. J. T. Loyd wears diamonds estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

Mrs. Harbeck, of Fifth avenue, has magnificent diamonds valued at $50,000.

Mrs. Charles Leland, among other jewelry, possesses single stones and clusters to the amount of $5000.

Mrs. Morgan possesses a large and remarkably varied and full selected assortment of diamonds, embracing a superb diamond head-dress: the diamonds are valued at $50,000.

Mrs. Pike, wife of Mr. Pike, of Pike's Opera House celebrity, who is now a resident of New York, has a diamond necklace valued at $18,000; also, about $40,000 worth of jewelry.

The late E. P. Christy possessed some costly diamond pins and rings, valued at $25,000, which are now in litigation.

Mrs. William Wheatley possesses a valuable diamond breastpin, worth $4000, and several fine diamond rings.

Ada Isaacs Menken Heenan lately, in New York, exhibited about $10,000 worth of jewelry.

Miss Madeline Henriques has some neat diamond rings, valued at more than $1500.

Miss Sallie Hinckley, now in New York, has some diamond rings, and, we believe, a fine solitaire. Her jewelry has been estimated at $4000.

M'me Ristori has diamonds to the amount of $25,000, embracing a tiara worth $10,000.

Edwin Booth is said to possess diamond pins and rings to the value of $10,000.

The well-known Theodore Allen is said to have diamonds to the amount of $10,000.

Mackay, the sport, also claims some handsome diamonds, valued at $3000.

Jerome B. Fellows sometimes wears as high as $10,000 or $15,000 worth of diamonds.

Galletti has some fine diamonds, variously estimated at from $3000 to $4000.

Miss Kellogg, the prima donna, has a miscellaneous collection of diamonds, many of them, we believe, presents from her admirers, valued at $15,000.

Mrs. Gosling, formerly the artiste Sophia La Grange, possesses some fine diamonds, rings, etc., valued at $3500.

Dr. Zacharie owns about $10,000 worth of diamonds.

Madame Restell possesses some magnificent diamonds; among other jewelry, a brooch worth $15,000.

Josephine Wood, of demi-monde notoriety, in Eighth street, wears diamond earrings worth $5000. She possesses diamond jewelry worth from $10,000 to $15,000.

Neil Bryant, of Bryant's Minstrels, wears a cluster pin worth $2000, and a cluster ring, worth $1500.

Charles Ransom, sporting man of Twenty-fifth street, wears a solitaire pin, worth $3000.

Mrs. Cozzens, of Neilson place, has diamonds valued at $5000; her husband possesses a set of jewelry estimated at $10,000.

Mrs. Livingston, of Marion street, has jewels valued at $5000.

Sallie Andrews, of Twenty-fifth street, perhaps the most beautiful woman of the demi-monde, has a fine stock of diamonds, worth $10,000.

Mrs. Stanley, author of the "Seven Sisters," has diamonds valued at $10,000; she possesses a choice assortment of precious stones.

Mrs. Bell, of Crosby street, is said to possess diamonds to the value of $10,000 or $15,000. It is hinted, however, that many of her gems are only imitations.

Irene Macready, of Fourteenth street, has diamonds to the amount of $15,000; though she is said to be somewhat averse to their display.

Mrs. ex-Mayor Gunther has a variety of choice diamond rings and jewelry. Her assortment is valued at $25,000.

Mrs. Edward King and Mrs. Charles King, of Fifth avenue, possess each a miscellaneous assortment of jewelry, estimated at, for the two, at least $50,000.

Mrs. Cummings, of Fifth avenue, possesses a fine collection of diamonds, worth $25,000.

Mrs. Hammond, residing at one of our Broadway hotels, has a miscellaneous assortment of diamonds, diamond crosses, breastpins, etc., valued at $6000.

Mrs. Jerson, daughter of Mr. Meyer, mourning-goods importer, has a miscellaneous assortment of diamonds, worth $5000.

Mrs. James E. McCormick, wife of the well-known Broadway coal dealer, has a solitaire diamond in a ring, valued at $3000—a fine stone.

Mrs. Sarah Bradley, of West Forty-fifth street, has about $5000 worth of diamonds.

Royal Phelps, one of our well-known citizens, has an assortment of miscellaneous diamonds, old and rare, valued at $25,000.

The Barber family, of Irving place, have rare sets and brooches of diamonds, valued at $25,000.

Mrs. Moncure, at the New York Hotel, a wealthy and fashionable Southern widow, possesses a very fine assortment of diamonds—breastpins, necklaces, and solitaire drops and ring—valued at $100,000 in gold.

Mr. John Duff, of the Olympic, has presented to the ladies of his family sets of diamond jewelry valued at over $10,000.

Mrs. John Wood, the New York favorite, is the possessor of a stock of diamond jewelry estimated at $20,000—comprising a miscellaneous assortment, and a single ring worth $5000.

Mr. Knapp, of the Olympic Theatre, owns an assortment of small but very pure diamonds, valued at $2000.

John Nathan, the retired circus performer, owns a single-stone diamond pin valued at $3000, and a cluster pin estimated at $1000.

Silas T. Herring has a single stone valued at $3000.

Mrs. Henry Phalon, wife of the well-known perfumer, has about $2500 worth of diamonds.

The Jacobson family, of Eighth street, of operatic notoriety, possess in their various branches over $50,000 worth of diamonds, many of them rare, and obtained in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence, the well-known artists, have a fine collection of jewels and diamonds, rings, etc., valued at over $10,000.

The Hon. Ben Wood owns some fine diamonds, in pins, studs, some solitaires, and some clusters. He is also said to possess other fine gems, valued altogether at over $10,000.

Mrs. Leonard Jerome possesses a choice assortment of diamonds, worth $30,000, said to have been presented to her by her husband on last New Year's day.

Mr. August Belmont wears occasionally a very brilliant diamond pin.

Mrs. Paran Stevens has a large and choice selection of diamonds, estimated as exceeding $15,000.

Mr. John Anderson, the retired tobacconist and active philanthropist, has a choice assortment of diamonds.

George Law's daughters—Mrs. Alex. Taylor and Mrs. Colonel May—have a large and choice assortment of diamonds, estimated at a high figure.

Mrs. Morgan, of the Avenue, has a very rare and varied collection of diamonds, embracing head-dresses and the like, displaying great taste.

Madame de Trobriand and her accomplished daughter possess a fine collection of miscellaneous diamonds, with some rare gems, valued at $20,000.

The Van Buren family, of Fourteenth street, have a collection of miscellaneous diamonds, valued at $15,000.

A member of the well-known Harbeck family, on Fifth avenue, wore a necklace on the night of the Russian Ball valued at $30,000. This necklace is still in the possession of the family.

The Lorillard family possess a miscellaneous assortment of diamonds, valued at $50,000.

The Aspinwall family possess, it is estimated, about $50,000 worth of miscellaneous diamonds.

Mrs. David Reed wears some fine diamonds, estimated at $5000.

Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, possesses an immense solitaire diamond-ring, worn, we believe, in "Richelieu," and other parts. The great tragedian possesses some $10,000 worth of diamonds.

Eytinge, the sporting Chesterfield, wears a fine solitaire worth $500.

Mrs. Dan Bryant has some fine diamonds, estimated at $7000.

Mrs. Lester Wallack has miscellaneous diamonds valued at $6000.

Miss Bonfanti, of *Black Crook* celebrity, had her diamonds stolen recently. It is a singular fact that the thief had been already arrested on another charge of theft. Miss Bonfanti's counsel, Henry H. Morange, succeeded in getting the perpetrator to confess where the diamonds were, and obtained them. The diamonds were presented to her in London, and are valued at $1500. Those who were in the secret knew what so much depressed the spirits of the lovely dancer, and with how much more *élan* she performed after she received them from the hands of her counsel.

Mrs. Mygatt, of No. 27 Washington square, niece of Chief Justice Robertson, has a collection of diamonds which belonged to her grandfather, who painted the miniatures from life of General Washington. This lady's collection of diamonds is estimated at $15,000 in gold.

Mrs. Hallroth, of Twentieth street, possesses diamonds valued at $10,000.

Miss Emerson, at the Brevoort House, the daughter of the original owner of Dred Scott, possesses a fine assortment of diamonds, valued at $10,000.

Signor Tamaro, now in New York, has two diamond studs, valued at $1000.

Mrs. O'Conner, one of the Livingston family, possesses a rare assortment of diamonds. Among this collection is embraced a diamond relic of European historic celebrity, and many other gems.

Mrs. Samuel Ward, a celebrity, has some magnificent jewels, sapphires, and other precious stones, estimated at $10,000.

Commodore Vanderbilt's daughter, Mrs. H. F. Clark, has miscellaneous diamonds valued at $20,000; and Mrs. Cross' (her sister) assortment, is valued at $10,000.

Mrs. Beals, formerly of Twenty-third street, possesses over $10,000 worth of diamonds.

Mr. Louis Phillips, the furrier, possesses single stones and clusters to the amount of $15,000.

Mr. Barney Williams has a handsome solitaire ring, of peculiar design, worth $2500.

Mrs. John Morrissey is said to possess a large collection of fine diamond rings, estimated at $5,000.

George Wilkes, Esq., owns a very fine stone and ring, said to be worth $4000.

Hon. John Morrissey has a solitaire variously estimated at from $4000 to $10,000. This stone has a flaw in it. It is a very noticeable stone. It was procured at Richmond.

Mr. Job Laurens, of St. Louis and of New York, has many costly single stones, pins, studs, and rings, valued at $30,000.

The late M'me Jumel possessed some fine jewels of historical celebrity; these gems pass, we presume, into the possession of her heirs or heir.

Mr. Simeon Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, is the owner of a large solitaire diamond, one of the best single stones of its size in New York, valued at $4000.

Mrs. Simeon Leland has a solitaire ring, also a cluster of three and a cluster of five stones—very valuable; also, a pin and earrings, estimated altogether at $10,000. Miss Leland has also recently had some fine diamonds, valued at $1500, presented to her.

Commodore Vanderbilt carries a diamond pin, brilliant in lustre, variously estimated at from $3000 to $6000.

Mr. Samuel Sharpley, the minstrel, wears a single diamond valued at $2000, and a cluster diamond estimated at $1000.

Mr. Richard W. Trundy has a single stone pin worth $3500.

Mr. Edward White has a single stone pin of the first water, and a set of sleeve buttons, valued at $4000.

Mrs. T. Gilsey, of Harlem, has a very peculiar diamond pin, set in the form of a star-shaped cross, somewhat similar to the shape of the badges worn by the firemen, estimated in value at $6000.

Mr. Gilsey himself wears a very showy, large, but flat diamond, more dazzling than valuable.

Mrs. John M. Davis, of Forty-seventh street, has a fine assortment of solitaires, earrings, pins, bracelets—one of the best general collections in the city, estimated at $18,000.

Mrs. Hoey's collection of diamonds and precious stones is remarkably fine—valued at $15,000.

Mrs. Barney Williams has a fine diamond pin, worth $5000—a present, we believe, from the people of Dublin.

Leonard Grover, of theatrical notoriety, has a five-carat diamond ring, valued at $3000.

Miss Carrie Bullock, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, possesses a diamond over a century old. Also a set of diamonds presented to her by Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia. This lady's assortment is valued at $10,000.

Mrs. Van Auken, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, a daughter of C. K. Garrison, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, has a collection of diamonds valued at $10,000.

Mrs. Mortimer, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, has a miscellaneous collection of diamonds, valued at $15,000.

Mrs. Herman, wife of the diamond broker, sometimes wears diamond pins, bracelets, etc., to the amount of $8000 and upwards.

Mrs. David Sampson, wife of the well-known liquor dealer, has an assortment of large and valuable solitaires, bracelets, etc., valued at about $12,500.

Miss T. Seligman, of Lexington avenue, possesses a miscellaneous assortment of diamond jewelry, estimated at over $12,000.

Mrs. Moss, wife of the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, has diamond jewelry to the amount of $3000.

The two Mrs. Vansaun, of Washington Heights, possess solitaires, rings, bracelets, etc., to the amount of $15,000.

Mrs. Colonel Ferris, of Metropolitan Hotel, has diamond jewelry valued at from $12,000 to $18,000.

Mrs. Andrew Islin, of Madison avenue, possesses a rare amount of diamond jewelry, valued at about $14,000.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail. N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18¼

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 28 1m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shal have been made. 2 23 24t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1132 MARKET Street.

5 10¼

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¼

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1¼ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

J. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.

HATTERS.

SPRING STYLES

GENTS' DRESS HATS,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,

SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 1mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, M. C., will lecture to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of this city. Judge Kelley's subject will be the "Thirty-ninth Congress." The celebrated Black Swan will sing at the opening and closing of the lecture.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Helen Western appears in the *French Spy* and *Green Bushes*. In these two plays the lady will sustain five characters, assisted by every member of the stock company.

A matinee will be given on Saturday, at which an attractive bill will be offered.

AT THE ARCH, *Ours* continues its very successful career. It can only be played this and to-morrow evening of the present week.

On Friday night, Mr. Frank Mordaunt's benefit.

On Saturday evening, Mr. R. H. Craig will have his annual benefit.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This establishment is still crowded nightly by the admirers of Miss Lucille Western, who will continue to present Mr. Tayleure's version of *East Lynne* until further notice.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE "The Royal Mink Sable Troupe" hold forth every night. Miss Carrie Austin, the wonderful "Zuaver;" Mad'lle Louise, the famous drummer-boy-girl; and the South American Brothers also appear.

THE JAPANESE TROUPE appear every evening this week and on Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music. All of the usual tricks will be performed, with the addition of the great "Butterfly Aerial Wonder" and the "Equipoise with four Ladders." The female members of the troupe will also execute some neat feats of jugglery at every entertainment.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present, every evening this week, in addition to their usual olio, their real "Black Japonica Troupe," in feats of balancing, juggling, enchanted laddering, and the like. The farce of *Virginia Mummy* is very funny, and Harry Lehr is excellent as "Ginger Blue."

CONCERT HALL.—The grand Consolidated Troupe of Bell-Ringers are having unequalled success. The soloists are all excellent, and the "Female Silver Banditti" are really wonderful. Performances are given by the troupe every night, and family matinees have been arranged for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The beautiful panorama of Ireland is exhibited every evening, enlivened with songs, lectures, and recitations. The life views of Erin's romantic scenery are well executed, and are deserving of a visit.

Government Reform Bill in England.

Mr. Disraeli's compilation of the numerical results of his proposed enfranchisement is as follows:—

	Boroughs. Rated at £6.	*Counties. Rated at £20.*
Occupiers	130,000	82,500
Education franchise	10,000	15,000
Fifty pound fundholders	7,000	32,000
Direct tax-payers to the amount of 20 shillings	30,000	52,000
Savings' bank depositors	35,000	25,000
	212,000	206,500

Mr. Disraeli believes that about 400,000 new voters would be admitted altogether in counties and boroughs under this bill.

Old Meanings of the Word "Jolly."

Philological students in England have discovered that the slang sense in which the word jolly is used by fast young ladies and their "men" is not slang. They point out that in a serious theological work published two centuries back—"John Trapp's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, London, 1856-7"—is to be read, "All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came hither." "A century earlier," says Mr. J. B. Shaw, in "Notes and Queries," "North, in his translation of Plutarch's Lives, uses the word thus, 'It (the wind which some call *caecias*) bloweth a jolly cool wind.' In the following from South, 'He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, jolly white and red, yet,' etc., the term is used adjectively (*vide* Johnson). In the *Taming of the Shrew* (act iii, scene 2), 'Katherine' says to 'Petruchio':—

"'Tis like you'll prove a jolly surly groom.'"

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.......................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [3 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN FROM THE COUNTRY to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER do a churning every day from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day. It costs but 30 cents and retails for $30. 3 15 6t

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERN Dwelling, containing at least eight rooms, gas and bath. Northwestern part of the city preferred. Rent not to exceed $350. Address "L," Box 1766, P. O., Philadelphia. 3 16 5t

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME NEW STORE AND DWELLING, WITH PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS, and all conveniences.

No. 248 N. TENTH STREET.

3 18 6t* For sale, with possession.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, No. 330 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 75 feet front, 155 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf, 75 feet, extending in length 280 feet. Apply to

LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO.,

3 6 wslm No. 330 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE

TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

TO LET,

A Handsome Second Story Room,

NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 3 19 tf

TO RENT—THE POPULAR, FASHIONable, established Summer Boarding House, "Melrose Glen," at Media, containing 45 rooms and 6 acres of land.

A. W. GAYLEY,

3 19 3t* No. 1909 PINE Street.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited	$35
Telegraphing, three months	40

Positions Guaranteed.

Day and Evening Instruction.

2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT. 628

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

RYE WHISKY,

The choicest in the market.

PALE SHERRY,

Just received from London.

OLD LONDON DOCK PORT WINE,

Our own importation.

11 19 mwf6mrp H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

PIPER HEIDSIECK,

VERZENAY,

MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY,"

VEUVE CLIQUOT,

ST. MARCEAUX,

GOLD SEAL,

And other favorite brands of Champagne.

IMPORTED CIGARS

Of well-known brands,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

1 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND '66.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf6m pe

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.

Fast Color Calicoes, 11¼, 12½, 16, and 18¾c.

Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.

Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.

Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.

Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.

Fine French Percales.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.

Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.

Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.

A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.

Muslins from auction, very cheap.

White Piques.

Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.

Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22]

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.

Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.

Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.

One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.

New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.

Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.

Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.

Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.

Table Linens, from 50 cents up.

Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.

100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.

Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.

All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.

Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.

White Goods from Auction.

One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.

Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.

Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.

Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29]

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

OPENED THIS MORNING A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.

ELEGANT FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.

CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.

BEST TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, ETC. ETC.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, GINGHAMS, HDKFS., QUILTS, TABLE COVERS, PIANO COVERS, AND WHITE GOODS GENERALLY, [3 16 3m8p

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW CHENE SILKS,

PLAID SILKS,

SUPER BLACK SILKS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS,

NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES,

GREY DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY

3 2 smwtf] PIQUES, CHINTZES, ETC.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING

OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.

STEEL COLORED POPLINS.

MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.

HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.

NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

SELLING AT $1, WORTH $4, AT

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,

3 18 12t Second door above Arch.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 6 yards long,	TABLE LINENS,
	DAMASK NAPKINS,
	BORDERED TOWELS,
QUILTS.	BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of

VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWELLINGS,

EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

3 19 5t] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

MOURNING GOODS,

CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22]

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

3 8 0mw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

m No. 232 North SECOND Street

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 15 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

March 22, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 260 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal, damask, Venetian, list, Dutch home cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superfine goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 18 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1000 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We will include in above sale a large, special offering of the celebrated fabrics manufactured and imported by

MESSRS. L. MAILLARD & CO.,

Including bombazines tamise, delaines, white Cachemire and merino, chaily, tamartines, crepe d'Espagne, bareges, grenadine, Hernani, veil barege, and grenadine, and full lines Cachemire, merino, delaine, tamartine, barege, crepe d'Espagne, and stella shawls. 3 20 4t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include the ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,

No. 1250 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.

VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 34 Catherine street.

Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased. HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.

Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W. corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.

Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.

Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and London streets.

Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1838 Hamilton street.

GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 15&tf

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange,

REAL ESTATE.

RIDGE AVENUE—Valuable lot and frame messuages above Wiley street.

NINTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Southeast corner — Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Building lot, north side west of Gray's Ferry road.

GERMANTOWN—Fisher's Lane Station—Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.

CHESNUT HILL—Lot of over 10 acres on the road leading from Wissahickon turnpike to Germantown turnpike.

LOCUST STREET, near Fifty-second street Twenty seventh Ward—Building Lot.

DELANCO, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly street, near Second street.

MONROE COUNTY, Pa.—Two tracts of Land, in Tunkhannock township, containing together 58 acres.

CENTRE COUNTY, Pa.—433 acres in Bush township.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, due 1871, interest payable January and July, free from Government or State taxes, convertible at any time before maturity into Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.

$4,000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent. coupon registered bonds.

$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$3,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$16,000 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.

$10,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.

$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.

$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$1,000 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.

$100 5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.

250 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad stock.

100 " Camden and Atlantic Railroad Preferred stock.

100 " Allentown Rolling Mill.

141 " Allentown Iron Company.

186 " Lehigh Crane Iron Company.

117 " Lehigh Zinc Company.

257 " Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.

28 " East Mahanoy Railroad Company.

100 " Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

15 " Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.

100 " Susquehanna Canal Company.

2000 " Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.

50 " North American Oil Company.

300 " Mammoth Oil Company

200 " Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.

200 " Flenniken Oil Company.

3500 " Spring Dale Oil Company.

100 " Sumner Oil Company.

3000 " Florence Oil Company.

800 " Fulton Coal Company.

100 " Philadelphia and California Petroleum Co

100 shares Black Heath Coal Company.

$100 bond Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

1 share Preferred Stock Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

$6 scrip Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

Pamphlet Catalogue now ready.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. [3 20 2t

STECK PIANO FORTE.

On Friday Morning.

At the Auction Store, will be sold one superior Rosewood Piano Forte, made by George Steck & Co.

Cost $700 one year ago.

Also, Rosewood Piano Forte, Pennsylvania Company. 3 20 2t

SECOND SALE OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB OF PARIS.

We have the pleasure of announcing that we have now on exhibition at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, 96 Paintings, the contributions of the Artists of the French Etching Club.

The Sale will take place

On Friday Evening,

March 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Among the paintings will be found Works of

Gustave Dore,
Arnoux,
Boudin,
Couturier,
Devaux,
Guillemin,
Leray,
Moormans,
Pecrus,
Veron,
Ventadour,
Missonnier,
Bemindt,
Baron,
Cortes,
Fauvelet,
Gautier,
Lanfant de Metz,
Jules Noel,
Ribot,
Van Elven,
Leclaire,
Troyon,
Caron,
Chariet,
Delacroix,
Goupil,
Hereau,
Marchaux,
Nottoman,
Sinet,
Votton,
Lasalle,

And others.

Catalogues are now ready, and the Gallery open daily until the sale. 3 16 6t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF SIXTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods suitable for Spring sales. [3 16 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings, to pay advances. Sale positively without reserve. [3 15 3t

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

Among the artists represented are the following:—

Benjamin West,
Gilbert Stewart,
Van Wilie,
Hildebrandt,
Kels,
Lambert,
Stevens,
Hoguet,
Toussaint,
Turner,
Sell,
Kraus,
Steffeck,
Herzog,
Preyer,
Eversen,
A. Achenbach,
Jernberg,
Stammel,
Harveng,
Hoff,
Becker,
J. Roble,
Louis Robbe,
Koekkoek,
Bakkerkorf,
Serrure,
W. Goodall,
W. Hahn,
C. Fortin,
E. Verboeckhoven,
W. Verschuur,
J. E. Morel,
Meyer Von Bremen,
M. Calisch,
W. Shayer, Sr.,
F. Kruseman,
Bogoluboff,
Guido Schmidt,
L. De Beul,
H. De Beul,
Bodeman,
Bilders, of Utrecht,
H. L. Rolfe,
H. E. Reyntiens,
H. Von Seben,
J. I. Eeknout,
Carolus,
B. Schultz,
D. Senezcourt,
D. Noter,
A. F. Werner,
Adolf Dillens,
F. Carabain,
Chevalier Huygens,
Hilverdinck,
F. Roffiaen,
C. Van Leemputten,
Count de Bylandt,
Brandenburg,
Kluyvers,
Etc. Etc.

The paintings will be on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, due notice of which will be given.

GROCERIES, ETC.

X THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP; X

OR,

SAVONINE

ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make FIFTEEN POUNDS of excellent Soap

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.

Made in this country only by the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,

3 15 fmw1m] WARD J. CAFFEE,

S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

X Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S. X

PIONEER SOAP.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.

Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced that it is

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

For sale by Grocers generally, and by

PAUL & FERGUSON,

1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office. No. 18 N. WATER Street.

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

(Late of L. Knowles & Co.

2 5 3m4p] **No. 1230 MARKET Street.**

FINE NEW CROP

OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS

Of this season's importation.

For sale by the package or retail, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.

APPLE CATSUP,

Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

DRIED PEACHES.—A LARGE LOT OF Tennessee Fruit, in tierces. Samples at No. 3 FORREST PLACE, No. 12½ South FOURTH Street, and No. 1017 SPRING GARDEN Street. [3 15 fmw3t*

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any others in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot be broken by falling, and

NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,

No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1863. 1 4 fmw3m rp

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.